

JUNE 24 83

Campaign under way

On Monday the parties move their election campaigns into top gear and *The Times* is poised to put it all into focus with news coverage, analysis and comment that will be comprehensive and authoritative.

The Spectrum Page starts a three-part analysis on the men who run each party leader's campaign - the men who help decide the dominant issues.

Jock Bruce-Gardyne, Barbara Castle and John Pardoe will each give their trenchant views of the battle as it develops. Geoffrey Smith provides daily analysis and comment, starting on Tuesday. David Watt will be giving his authoritative views on how the campaign is shaping up.

Every day, *The Times* will be providing the most intelligent guide to the election: profiling the key constituencies where results will be decisive, monitoring the leading campaigners' speeches, exposing and analysing all the issues, large and small. Plus Frank Johnson's own lighter reflections on the campaign.

Home loan rate rise warning

Mr Gerald Kaufman, shadow environment secretary, yesterday accused the building societies of artificially holding down the mortgage rate until after the election. Earlier in the day the Building Societies Association said that a change in the rate before the election was unlikely.

Peace challenge

Two Greenham Common peace women are taking their challenge to the polls by standing, in a "purely symbolic" way, against the Prime Minister, in her Finchley and Barnet seat, and the Secretary of State for Defence, in his Henley constituency.

Gun runners

Three Irishmen, Gabriel Megahy, Colm Meehan, and Eamon Meehan and an American, Andrew Duggan, were found guilty by a New York court of running guns to the IRA Provisionals. They face jail sentences of up to 35 years each.

Marbles fight

A campaign by Miss Melina Mercouri, the Greek Minister of Culture, for the return of the Elgin Marbles, has been endorsed by the Athens Cabinet and a formal claim will be lodged.

Drought plague

Drought continues to plague the Third World. In southern India reservoirs are running dry as the monsoon fails for the third year. But in Ethiopia food aid is getting through.

Dacre explains

Lord Dacre reflects on the muddle and misinformation that surrounded the "discovery" of the forged Hitler diaries.

Merger setback

The Reading chairman, Frank Waller, and two directors who had supported Robert Maxwell's proposed merger of Oxford United and Reading football clubs, have resigned. A merger now seems most unlikely.

Saturday

In today's edition of *Saturday*, Stewart Tendler casts an eye on the growing pastime of fly fishing. Also included in the eight-page arts and leisure section are travel articles on Egypt, the new Disney fantasy world and on Tuscany; the Duke of Edinburgh's design awards; drink on summer wines; family life in Windsor and news of the forthcoming week's events in the arts.

Leader page 9
Letters: On Solzhenitsyn, from Mr P Farr, and others; Service chaplains, from Capt C Ward, RN; Planning, from Mr P J Purton
Leading articles: Top salaries; Russia and Syria; Spies and Civil Service
Features, page 8
Sir Richard Attenborough replies to criticism of *Gandhi*; David Butler on how TV could tip the election balance
Obituary, page 10
Dr Fridi Phanomyong, M Max Blout

Home News	2-4	Law Report	7
Overseas	5, 6	Religion	10
Arts	10	Sale Room	2
Business	11-16	Science	2
Church	10	Services	10
Sport	17-19		
Court	20	TV & Radio	21
Crossword	22	Universities	22
Diary	8	Weather	22
Events	22	Wills	10

CND chief comes under attack from papal envoy

By Clifford Longley and Nicholas Timmins

The Pope's representative in Britain has questioned the good faith of Mr Bruce Kent, general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND), saying that he may be deliberately serving Soviet interests.

The Apostolic Pro-Nuncio, Mr Bruno Heim, who has the status of an ambassador, said in a reply to letters from members of the public that those who campaign for unilateral disarmament may be "useful idiots", or blinkered idealists, or they may be "consciously sharing the Soviet aggressiveness and ideology".

Which of those possibilities applied "would have to be judged in individual cases even in that of Bruce Kent".

The terms of the letter were described by the Roman Catholic Bishop in East London, Mr Victor Guzzardi, as "hardly believable, in fact incredible". Another senior Roman Catholic churchman, who preferred not to be named, said it was "total rubbish".

Father Kieran Conry, Mr Heim's private secretary, said yesterday that the pro-nuncio was out of the country, and the letter expressed his personal views, not those of the Holy See. There had been no communication from the Pope concerning Mr Kent's position in CND at any time.

Nevertheless Cardinal Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, is said to regret deeply this attack on Mr Kent's integrity. He completely disagrees with it.

The existence of the letter

was known in Archbishop's House, Westminster, and it explains why the cardinal staged a public demonstration of good will towards Mr Kent last Monday.

At short notice, they each attended a reception in London for the visiting American bishop, Mr Thomas Gumbleton, and each made a short speech expressing their mutual respect. A source close to Cardinal Hume said: "That was our comment on the letter".

Embarrassment in the church is increased because a general election campaign is under way, with unilateralism as a key issue and Conservative propagandists making much the same charges against the CND as those made by Mr Heim.

His letter bears the date May 4, but his private secretary said it was still being sent out, with an extract from a statement on the morality of nuclear deterrence made by the Pope last year.

The letter says that the pro-nuncio's own attitude is against unilateral nuclear disarmament, and points out that propaganda in favour of it in the West "is regarded with much favour in the East". The letter is written in the third person, although Father Conry confirmed that it was drafted by Mr Heim.

Unilateralists, therefore, are carrying out a one-sided campaign, and it is clear which side it benefits most.

"Whether those doing so are consciously sharing the Soviet aggressiveness (sic) and ideology, or belong to the great number of the well-known 'useful idiots', or, again, are blinkered idealists would have to be judged in individual cases, even in that of Bruce Kent".

It appears to be no secret in church circles that some of Mr Heim's staff were most unhappy with the letter on the ground that the papal diplomatic service should not be seen to involve itself in national political controversies in such a way. One well-placed churchman called it a "diplomatic gaffe".

Mr Heim is known to have been in correspondence with Mr Edward Leigh, who is a prospective Conservative candidate and a member of the Committee for Peace with Freedom, which is headed by Mr Winston Churchill, Conservative MP for Stretford.

Continued on back page, col 1

Mr Heim: Letter upsets his staff

Syria rejects peace terms for Lebanon

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

President Assad of Syria categorically refused yesterday to accept the present terms of the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal proposals. He told the Lebanese Foreign Minister that the agreement - which provides for the departure of up to 25,000 Israeli soldiers but also for a token Israeli "security" presence in Southern Lebanon - "undermines Lebanon's sovereignty and independence, subjugates Lebanon to Israeli and imperialist dominance, and constitutes a grave danger to Syria's security".

The Lebanese Government fears that without a parallel Syrian withdrawal, the Israeli will move their troops back to the Awali river just north of Sidon and stay there, effectively partitioning Lebanon together with the Syrians.

Whether to cover such a limited withdrawal, or for some other, less predictable purpose, the Israelis sent a long convoy of tanks and armoured personnel carriers up from their border yesterday to the West Beirut perimeter.

Between Khalde at the southern end of the Beirut international airport and the ruined town of Damour, the Israelis had last night positioned 22 Merkava tanks and well over 60 tracked personnel carriers. At the same time, the three grey-painted tanks of Major Saad Haddad's pro-Israel private army were driven

away from their revetments guarding the Awali river bridge outside Sidon. It was unclear whether the Israelis were about to take over duties there, but a large number of Israeli troops carrying trucks moved through Sidon during the day.

President Assad's rejection, however, may not have been final. Mr Elie Salem, the Lebanese Foreign Minister, apparently came away from his talks in Damascus with the impression that the Syrians might become more amenable if they were to receive their own security guarantees in the Bekaa Valley and some sign from the Americans that the return of occupied Syrian Golan could be included in a revised version of President Reagan's peace plan for the Middle East.

It was probably not by chance that, as Mr Salem flew out of Damascus yesterday morning, Mr Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, arrived in the Syrian capital for talks on what the Syrians coyly referred to as "current events".

Mr Arafat was in fact discussing the terms on which his own guerrillas in Lebanon - who are positioned with the Syrians in the Bekaa and in the northern city of Tripoli - might be prepared to withdraw. The PLO has been demanding assurances from the Lebanese Government that the 400,000 or so Palestinian civilians in Lebanon should be protected from harassment or attack either by the Phalangist militia or by officers of the Lebanese Deuxieme Bureau.

Given the procrastination of the PLO when their evacuation from Beirut was under discussion last year, it could be several weeks - even months - before any coherent policy emerges.

The dominant question in Lebanon is how long the Israelis will be prepared to wait for some sign of movement by the Syrians and the PLO.

Carbs eased, page 5
Leading article, page 9

Lava flow overwhelms Etna blast attempt

From Our Correspondent, Rome

Blasting to divert Mount Etna's lava flow away from inhabited areas, scheduled for yesterday afternoon, was postponed for several hours after the erupting volcano's lava overwhelmed the man-made barricade where the 50 explosive charges were to have been placed.

Fire brigades from the Catania area piled jets of water in an attempt to prevent the incandescent lava from invading the site. The aim was to blow open a 15-yard gap, leading along a specially dug channel into an uninhabited basin.

The operation, the first of its kind in a populated area, is designed to remove any danger to three townships on Etna's southern slopes. It is under the direction of Mr Lennart Ahlstrom, a Swedish explosives expert, and is being supervised by Signor Loris Fortuna, the Minister for Civil Defence.

At its nearest point lava from the eruption, which started on March 28, has got to within two miles of the village of Ragalna, at 3,300ft. Although the summit of Etna is just over 10,700ft, the main threat comes from a crater at about 7,050ft.

The funicular, an hotel, three restaurants, a forestry station and a number of houses have already been destroyed.



End of the Grimond era

Mr Jo Grimond, former leader of the Liberal Party, leaving the House of Commons yesterday for the last time as an MP. After 33 years representing the Orkney and Shetland, Mr Grimond is not standing in next month's election. He announced his departure from active politics last November, declaring that 70, the age he reaches at the end of July, was a "reasonable age to retire". He is regarded by contemporaries as a figure of great personal magnetism and intellectual originality. (Photograph: John Voos)

Continued on back page, col 1

Beware Tory brainwashers, says Foot

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Tory brainwashers were working overtime to represent the Government's disastrous record as a success, Mr Michael Foot said yesterday. George Orwell would marvel at their efforts but another four years of Tory "success" would mean the end of Britain as a great industrial nation.

The leader of the Opposition, within hours of the dissolution of the Parliament elected in 1979, was opening Labour's campaign in Wales, in the marginal seat of Carmarthen.

Labour's Dr Roger Thomas, elected in 1979, is again being challenged there by Mr Gwynfor Evans of Plaid Cymru, the father figure of Welsh nationalism, who has held the seat twice before, from 1966 to 1970 and from 1974 to 1979.

Mr Foot made the Conservatives' industrial record his main target, but also attacked other parts. "The Tories promised us jobs, prosperity, tax cuts, industrial peace, and law and order. We might not have believed all their promises but no one could have conceived that they would create such disasters."

"Who would have voted for them if they had known that they would have destroyed more jobs than the previous eight governments had created? That they would double VAT within days and more than double inflation within a year? That the crime rate would rise by a third? That they would increase prescription charges by 600 per cent, from 20p to £1.40?"

Mr Foot said that only four years ago, when Labour left office, unemployment had been falling and inflation had been below or close to single figures for a year and a half. There were more people at work than ever before, and the best levels of public service the country had experienced.

By May, 1979 the clouds of the winter of discontent had passed, he said. There was industrial peace and a new agreement with the trade unions.

"If Labour had stayed in office we could have become one of the most prosperous nations in the world. The best that might be said about this Government was that it stumbled blindly into the disasters of the last four years. But it did not do so dogmatically. It chose this course, claiming that it was the only way to get the economy right."

Mr Foot said that the country had suffered "torments and evils almost unimaginable in 1979", and had foisted on it the idea that in difficult economic circumstances there could not be jobs but must be inadequate education and health services.

The difficult economic circumstances were largely the fault of government policies. What Labour offered was a chance to right these evils and start working for the future. It would harness new technology to enhance lives and the productive power of Britain.

"We will prepare for a future educational system that will give our children the skills they need," Mr Foot said. "We will rebuild and expand the compassionate social services which benefit all our people."

Steel call for summit to speed arms talks

By Our Political Staff

Making an appeal for an East-West summit meeting to give new political impetus to the talks on nuclear and conventional disarmament, Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said yesterday that it should not be organized as a "gimmick" but with a view to gaining real progress.

He defended the policy of the Liberal/Social Democratic Alliance on the deployment of cruise missiles in the United Kingdom and Europe, which is to make the decision dependent on progress made at the Geneva talks.

Mr Steel saw the proposal to deploy them in Britain as a way of pressing the Soviet Union to come forward with new offers to cut down the deployment of SS20 missiles. The Labour

Thatcher names defence as nation's priority

From Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent, Perth

The Prime Minister last night delivered her election battle cry by asking the voters to apply the "Falklands test" to the defence policies of the Labour Party.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher told the Scottish Conservative Party Conference in Perth that on June 9 she would ask the electorate "to treat the nation's defence as the first call on the nation's resources".

She then asked: "If a hostile government was tempted to pursue its demands by armed aggression, which example would be more likely to make it pause: the renunciation of the means of national self-defence, which the banners call for? Or the swift and sure response of our young men in the South Atlantic just a year ago?"

Mrs Thatcher said that the Conservative Party had a prize to fight for. "No less than the chance to banish from our land the dark, divisive clouds of Marxist socialism and bring together men and women from all walks of life who share a belief in freedom and who have the courage to uphold it."

"So tonight we go forth from Perth to battle. Great things are expected of us."

The Prime Minister said that the voters had elected a Conservative government to tackle the real problems. Since then, the thickets of bureaucracy had been uprooted, the nation's ability to defend itself had been rebuilt, the numbers and authority of the police had been increased and council tenants had been given the chance to buy their own homes.

The Government, too, had achieved a fairer balance of benefits and payments with the European Economic Community and had proved that Britain's word was its bond. But the Prime Minister added that it had been impossible to defend overnight the ingrained habits of half a lifetime.

Mrs Thatcher said: "Had both sides of industry realized

that in future they had to take responsibility for their own actions, and that they would not automatically be bailed out regardless of their performance, hundreds of thousands of worthwhile productive jobs would have survived the recession."

The aim of the Government was not to bemoan the hurdles to increased employment but to jump them. "New jobs," she said, "come from new businesses and new products."

ON PAGE FOUR
Battle for Brent
Howe's warning on defence
Jobs march and map
Tebbit attacks Healey

Television influence

To help with the industrial rebirth the Government had kept inflation down, helped cut overheads, legislated for more balanced trade union laws, provided tax incentives to good management, lowered taxes and loan guarantees for small business, helped inventors with ideas for new products and helped with research into new technology and through public purchasing.

But Mrs Thatcher warned her audience that in the next three weeks there would be Labour scare stories. Nevertheless, she reminded the conference, in 1979 Labour had said that a Conservative government would cut pensions, dismantle the National Health Service, cripple education and become the dear foe of party. None of this had proved to be the case.

She said that Labour would abandon the independent nuclear deterrent, take Britain out of the Common Market, adopt a deliberate policy of inflation, take away the council tenant's right to buy and put the country under the dominance of the trade unions.

Continued on back page, col 4

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Export of Dadd work is halted

The Government has stopped the export of a Victorian painting by Richard Dadd, which was done while he was in an institution for the criminally insane. It was sold at Sotheby's in March for £550,000.

The work was bought by the Fine Art Society dealing for an anonymous bidder, and the sale price set a record at more than double the previous highest for a Victorian painting sold at auction.

A public collection in Britain has, after the Government's intervention, six months to bid for the painting, "Constitution - Oberon and Titania", painted between 1854 and 1855 in Bethlem Hospital. Richard Dadd was committed to hospital after murdering his father in 1843.

Dentist death file for DPP

Dr David Paul, the Hornsey coroner, is referring to the Director of Public Prosecutions details concerning a woman whose heart stopped while in a dentist's chair following an anaesthetic.

Mrs Rosetta Spicer, aged 49, of Somerville Road, Harrow, died 10 days later. At an inquest this week the coroner recommended urgent action to prevent dentists giving general anaesthetics without an assistant.

Tories in child care victory

Mr John Lea, a Conservative Liverpool city councillor who obtained an interim High Court injunction to stop it showing confidential social service files to people who have been in his care, yesterday had the injunction lifted when the council agreed to pay full legal costs, estimated at £3,000.

The Conservative group fear the council resolution, now rescinded in part, could harm the standard of child care. The Attorney General is taking over Mr Lea's action.

European Court plea by nurse

A mental nurse dismissed for refusing to give electro-convulsive therapy to patients is appealing to the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

Mr Les Parsons, aged 31, of Nottingham, lost his claim against the Norwich Area Health Authority for unfair dismissal earlier this year. He now works for the mental health organization MIND.

3 remanded on kidnap charges

Three men accused of kidnapping the wife of John Goodwin, a convicted "jury nigger", were further remanded in custody for a week yesterday at Bow Street magistrates' court, London.

Mr Anderson, aged 21, a street trader of Camden, was remanded for three weeks. Mr Charles, aged 41, a cleaning contractor, was remanded for two weeks. Mr Smith, aged 22, a car mechanic, was remanded for one week.

Body on Downs

The body of a young woman was found yesterday on the Sussex Downs near Ford, off the A275 Lewes to Newhaven road.

Correction

The correct result for Milton Keynes in the local council elections on May 5 was as follows: MILTON KEYNES (None) C 7, Lab 5, L 3, 1 Ind. Lab gain 1 from Ind, 1 from SDP, 1 from L, gain 2 from C, 1 from Lab. New council: C 20, Lab 18, L 6, SDP 1, Ind 1.

Peace women in poll challenge to Thatcher and Heseltine

Women peace protesters at the Greenham Common air base are taking their challenge to the doorsteps of the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Defence.

Miss Rebecca Johnston, aged 28, originally from Sussex, is standing for election to the Henley constituency of Mr Michael Heseltine. Mrs Simone Wilkinson, aged 37, from Cotes in the Isle of Wight, who is a member of CND's national council, intends to fight Mrs Margaret Thatcher in Finchley and Brent.

Miss Johnston said: "Our standing is purely symbolic against the two representatives of the Conservative Party who are most closely tied to defence. We want to use it as a platform to highlight our issues."

The other 20 women who are on the electoral roll at the peace camp will be using their vote if they can find a candidate in agreement with their views and the rest will go to their original homes to vote.

Last night the protesters said moves to fly in top secret nuclear equipment to Greenham Common represented typical government strategy to avoid their protest.

The Ministry of Defence confirmed that a Galaxy transporter plane had landed at the air base on May 3 carrying training equipment associated with the preparation of the base as a cruise missile site. But a spokesman declined to comment on the accusation that it was a tactic to avoid confrontation.

"We are more concerned about the expediency of the

operation in total than one aspect of it", he said.

Miss Johnston said: "We have noticed an increase in air traffic and we expected it to happen. I see it as part of the Government's strategy to avoid facing the protests of the British people against the cruise missile decision."

The women are now firmly installed on their new plot of land, yards from their old home, after their eviction by bailiffs.

Lieutenant Brian Irving, the United States Air Force information officer at the base, confirmed that a flight carrying training equipment arrived at the base on May 3.

"It was the first in a series of aircraft flights that will come in bringing equipment for the base," he said.

He denied that the aircraft was to avoid the peace women protesting at the gates and said that it had always been planned for all the equipment to be flown in, including the cruise missiles.

"One of the reasons that Greenham was chosen was because of its airstrip. I do not know exactly when things will be flown in but we are on schedule for the facilities to be ready by December this year."

Mr Wedgwood Benn has called on Mrs Thatcher to stop further police action against the Greenham Common peace women. He said in a letter to her on Thursday that police action against the women, which was shown on television as "a disgrace". Yesterday, he had received no reply.

Nuclear chances nil, WHO report says

By Nicholas Timmins

No health service in the world could cope with the effects of even a limited nuclear war, a report to the World Health Organization (WHO) has concluded.

In a report that echoes many of the conclusions of the British Medical Association's recent report on civil defence, a 10-strong international committee of experts has concluded that even a single nuclear attack over a large city would overwhelm a country's medical services.

"With facilities and supplies reduced the capacity of the surviving medical personnel to provide adequate care, or even to provide first aid to keep the victims alive would be next to nil", the report says. If the rest of the country was spared and all medical resources were

diverted to the target city, they still "would not suffice".

The committee, under the chairmanship of Professor Sune Bergstrom, a 1982 Nobel prizewinner in medicine, says that the number of burns injuries would range from 13,500 from a single Hiroshima-sized bomb, to 60 million in a global nuclear war. But the United States has facilities to treat "no more than 2,000 severe burns and Western Europe approximately 1,500" in specialist burns units. Britain has 106 such beds.

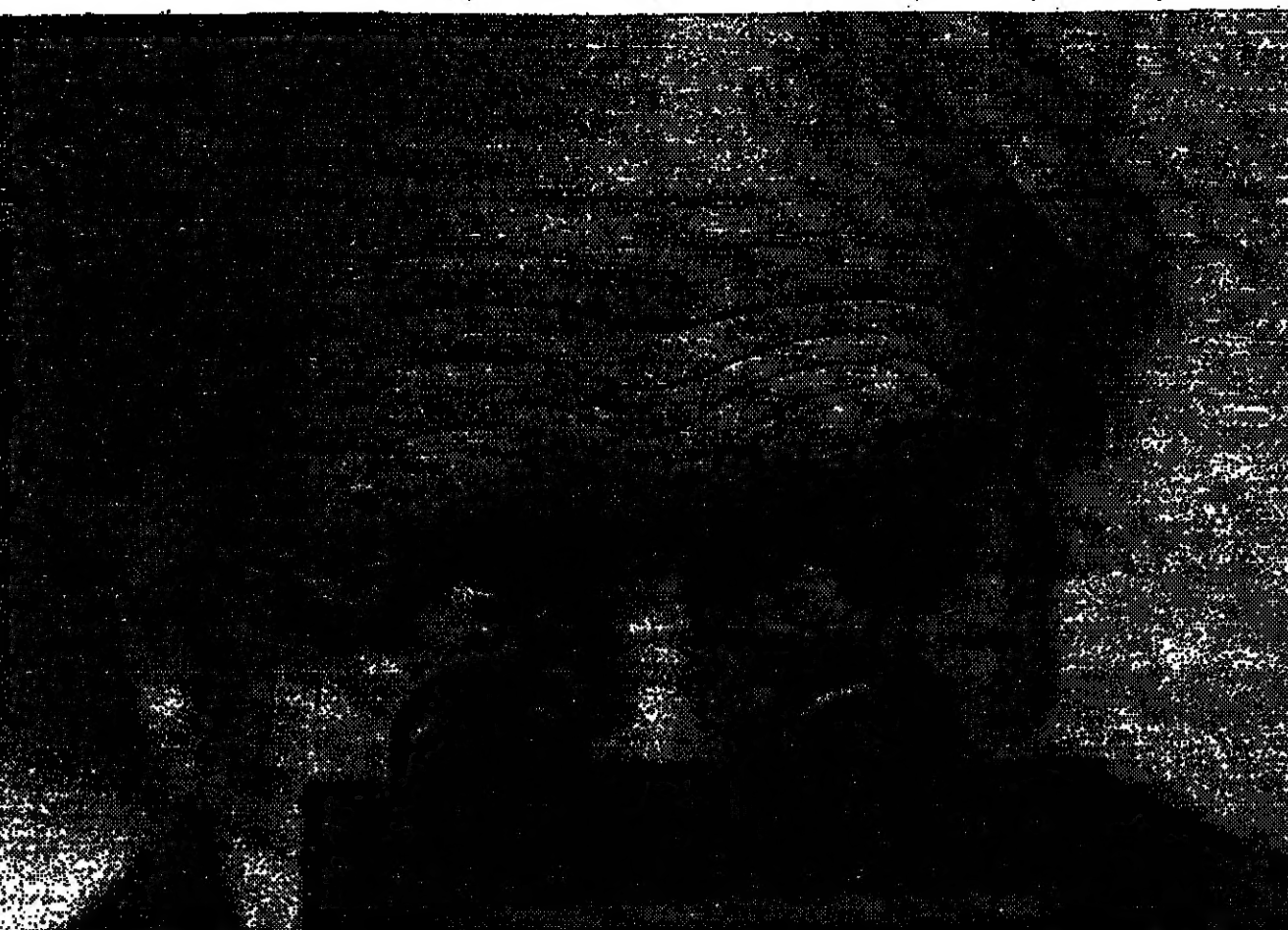
No health service on earth is capable of providing for the injured and dying during nuclear warfare and most casualties would probably be left without medical attention of any kind, the report says.

Another Dimbleby is to make his debut on BBC television in a drama series based on classic works by Arthur Ransome.

Henry Dimbleby, aged 12, was spotted in the audience at a London theatre by Sophie Neville, a production assistant on the series, who thought he looked right for the leading role of Tom Dudgeon.

She approached his mother, Josceline, the cookery writer and wife of David Dimbleby, the television presenter. The next day, Henry, who has only previously appeared in school plays, was given the part.

The series is called *Swallows and Amazons Forever*.



Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, examining equipment after opening the £4m forensic science laboratory at Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, yesterday (photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Police fire at petrol bombers

Forty-one petrol bombs were thrown at the security forces during two hours of violence in the Bogside area of Londonderry early yesterday. Police fired two plastic baton rounds to disperse a crowd of 70 youths.

There were no reports of injuries and police vehicles were only slightly damaged. The disturbances began on Thursday afternoon when vehicles were hijacked and set alight.

But four shots from a high-velocity weapon were fired at police vehicles in Little James Street, in the Bogside, during rioting on Thursday night. It was revealed yesterday.

An assault was also made to burn down Littlewoods store. In Belfast, a Masonic hall was extensively damaged in an arson attack.

Army experts were examining a Vessex helicopter which came under heavy machine gun attack from the Provisional IRA on a flight over South Armagh on Thursday night. Two soldiers were wounded.

Security forces believe that as many as 10 gunmen were involved in the attack, carried out from a hillside, near the village of Silverbridge. The possibility has not been ruled out that a rapid-firing M60 machine-gun was also used.

● The Rev Neil Farren said yesterday that Mrs Alice Purvis's action in putting herself between IRA gunmen and her husband, Staff Sergeant Brian Purvis, had saved his life at the expense of her own. "A true display of Christian charity," he was speaking at a requiem mass for Mrs Purvis.

● Detective Patrick Kearney, aged 27, a member of the Irish Republic's anti-terrorist force, was found shot dead in Dublin castle yesterday. His revolver was in his right hand.

● The opposition Finanna Fall party is confident of winning the by-election held in the border constituency of Donegal, south-west, yesterday.

When the result is announced today special interest will centre round the number of votes given to Eddie Gallagher, aged 34, husband of British-born actress, Dr Rose Dugdale, who is serving 20 years for his part in the 1975 kidnapping of Dutch industrialist Dr Tiede Herrema.

False alarms may bring police ban

From Our Correspondent, York

North Yorkshire police have threatened to boycott for three months any building where burglar alarms go off regularly.

In a letter circulated to traders, Mr David Burke, the Assistant Chief Constable, says that police cover will be withdrawn if his officers received nine false alarms from any building in a year.

But the directive has been received with disbelief by local business people.

Vivien Smith, a fashion designer, who received the letter yesterday after installing burglar alarms at a York factory said: "I can see the police point of view entirely, but rather than refuse to come out after series of false alarms surely it would be better to charge a fee for a false call. After all, they should be there. It is their duty."

Mr Robert Dent, a joiner, of Layerthorpe, York, said: "I can see these false alarms must be a blighting nuisance to the police, but you have got to have them set fairly sensitively. It is not much satisfaction to people who install alarms to be told they are a nuisance."

A spokesman for the Home Office said: "Police reaction to calls from the public is an operational matter for Chief Constables. Nevertheless, the public is urged to seek advice from local crime prevention departments about the best alarms to use."

Sale room

Marie Antoinette's ring sold to US

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A blue diamond ring that belonged to Marie Antoinette, the tragic queen of France, was sold by Christie's in Geneva on Thursday for 440,000 Swiss francs (estimated £300,000).

The ring, which was a New York dealer, the diamond was the queen's private property which she took to France when she married Louis XVI.

Unlike the crown jewels it was not deposited at the *Garde-Meubles National* in 1791 and was therefore not part of the spectacular theft which took place the following year.

Shortly before her execution, the queen gave the ring to a close friend, Princess Lubomirska, who succeeded in shipping a vast art collection back to Poland from France which she bequeathed to her daughters.

The sale also included a cabochon emerald and diamond brooch sent for sale by a member of the Austrian Imperial family which is

traditionally believed to have been a gift from Napoleon to his mistress Marie Louise. It sold for 130,000 francs (estimated £130,000-150,000) or £41,939.

Most of the top prices in Christie's sale of "magnificent jewels" were, however, secured by large modern gems. A fancy blue diamond weighing 4.61 carats and mounted in yellow gold as a ring sold for £65,000 (estimated £350,000-400,000) or £195,161.

Sotheby's Thursday sale of European silver in Geneva proved outstandingly successful with a total of £811,263, and only six per cent unsold. There was a group of historic pieces from the Beroulli collection. A set of six rococo silver gilt candlesticks, made in Dresden for Augustus III of Saxony (1733-1763) sold for £385,000 (estimated £100,000-150,000) or £119,751.

Timex sit-in deal is in doubt

By Harris Clement, Labour Reporter

There were strong doubts last night over the success of a peace deal to end the five-week sit-in at a Timex factory in Dundee.

A 10-point peace formula had been agreed in secret talks between Mr Frederick Olsen, the group's multi-millionaire owner, Mr Gavin Laird, general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and Mr Kenneth Gill, leader of its white-collar section.

But Mr Harry McLevy, Dundee secretary of the engineers' union said the proposals were rejected by the "occupation committee".

The deal would mean that dismissals and compulsory redundancies affecting 340 employees would be lifted during a 90-day period while the company looks for 400 voluntary redundancies. Should an insufficient number come forward, compulsory severance would be started.

The committee will explain its reaction to shop stewards today, who will then decide whether to recommend the deal to a mass meeting on Monday.

The company had delayed a court action over the occupation to be heard yesterday in the Court of Session in Edinburgh. The hearing was adjourned until Friday.

Mr Clive Sinclair, whose company had been losing an estimated £1m a week because of delays in producing his flat-screen micro-television, has threatened to move elsewhere.

Steel jobs call

The 977 workers faced with redundancy at Hartlepool steelworks, which is losing £500,000 a month, urged their union yesterday "to use whatever means possible" to protect their jobs. But the mass meeting fell short of calling on the national executive of their union, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, to start strike action.

NGA print deal

The National Graphical Association has agreed a pay and productivity deal with Williams Lea, City of London printers, to accept material from word processors. It means that NGA members will work on material originated on customers' word processors. Traditionally the union has only accepted work produced by its own members.

Science report

Why some patients fight the factor IX

By the staff of Nature

Oxford University scientists have discovered the reason why a minority of patients with a form of haemophilia produce antibodies against the bloodclotting factor that they are missing when they are treated with it.

The basis of the discovery is the technique, developed in the laboratory of Professor George Brownlee, a molecular biologist, used to analyse the gene for factor IX, the vital clotting factor missing in patients with haemophilia B (or Christmas disease).

Professor Brownlee and his colleagues in the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology and the Department of Biochemistry of Oxford University, together with Dr C. Rizza of the Haemophilia Centre of Oxford's Churchill Hospital, have now been able to analyse the factor IX gene in blood samples of five of the six British cases of haemophilia B who have antibodies against the factor.

In one case there was no trace of the gene, in another there was only a trace and in a third about half of the gene was missing. The fourth case also showed signs of a defective gene, although the defects were different from those of patient three, his nephew.

No abnormalities could be detected in the factor IX gene of the fifth case, nor in 20 patients with haemophilia B who did not produce antibodies in response to therapy.

So four of the five antibody-producing patients have a grossly defective gene for factor IX and the fifth patient may yet fall into that category when the tests are refined.

With such a defect the patients can never produce any of their own factor IX. Consequently their immune system will never encounter factor IX until treatment with it begins.

The antibodies appear within the first dozen or so treatments and produce a considerable problem thereafter. Unlike other haemophilia B patients, it is pointless for these with antibodies to take weekly intravenous doses of factor IX as a preventive measure against bleeding because their antibodies simply inactivate such doses.

The only effective treatment is to wait until bleeding occurs and then give such a huge dose of factor IX that it overwhelms the antibodies for long enough to bring about clotting of the blood.

The application of Professor Brownlee's techniques to samples taken from newly diagnosed haemophiliacs should make it possible to predict which of them is likely to produce antibodies upon treatment. Dr Rizza, who treats haemophiliacs, admits that it is not yet clear how he could avoid the production of the antibodies upon treatment.

For haemophilia B tests could take longer because antibodies appear at less than 1 per cent of the 800 patients in Britain. However, 6 per cent of the 4,500 British patients with the better known haemophilia A have antibodies against the clotting factor VIII and it should not be long before factor VIII genes can also be analysed.

Not surprisingly, Professor Brownlee and his colleagues predict that the gene will be grossly defective in the patients who develop antibodies against factor VIII upon treatment with it.

Source: Nature, vol 303 p 181 (May 12, 1983).
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Lie detector 'would have exposed Prime'

By David Nicholson-Leed

Attack on daughter was 'major blow'

The father of the woman denounced by the Security Commission for not exposing Geoffrey Prime, the spy for the Russians, nine years before he was caught, said yesterday that the disclosures had come as a "major blow".

Miss Dorothy Barsby had been told by Prime's first wife in 1973 that he was a spy but had not told the police. She had even acted a referee for him during a positive vetting, saying she knew of no reason why he "should not be entrusted with secret government work."

The commission, chaired by Lord Bridge described Miss Barsby's action as "disgraceful".

the former Young Liberal and civil rights activist now fighting Putney for Labour in the election. Mr Hain, acquitted on charges of raiding a bank in Putney, was also declared innocent by the polygraph.

Mr Hain said yesterday he had been apprehensive about the test. "I thought that if by some fluke or technical aberration it should point the other way it would obviously be very damaging. I don't think anybody has anything to fear from lie detectors but I don't think

they should be forced on people because there is an element of chance about it."

Opinions vary on the accuracy of the test, with some authorities citing a figure as low as 80 per cent and claiming it can be defeated by trained spies. But according to Mr Jeremy Barrett, managing director of Polygraph Limited, the instrument is 95 per cent accurate.

He said yesterday: "I have no doubt that we could have exposed Geoffrey Prime many years ago if he had been

subjected to a polygraph test. It is absolutely impossible to beat the lie detector when it is operated by trained hands."

According to the Security Commission yesterday, the Soviet Union had advised its agents in the United States to avoid polygraph tests. Prime acknowledged under interrogation that he would not have sought a job at GCHQ in Cheltenham, one of the highest security establishments in the country, if he had been required to take a lie detector test.

In Britain lie detectors are used by American multinational companies in job selection, by lawyers checking witnesses' veracity and in investigations of commercial theft.

Leading article, page 9

Kidnapped cockatoo back

A rare cockatoo worth £4,000, which was kidnapped and sold for £450, was returned yesterday after the buyer learnt of the theft.

The 25-year-old bird was taken from the Minister Water Gardens at Southwell, Nottinghamshire, on Wednesday.

Bomb arrest

A man was arrested yesterday and held in Glasgow under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, after the discovery of a package containing an incendiary bomb at George Square Post Office.

Overseas selling prices
Antique 800 sets, 1980-1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486

Kedleston Hall will be offered to the nation after VAT concession

By Geraldine Norman

Kedleston Hall, the Derbyshire masterpiece of the architect Robert Adam, will be offered to the nation after it was announced in the Commons yesterday that certain value-added tax charges on country house treasures would be lifted.

Lord Scarsdale, who inherited Kedleston from his first cousin in 1977, wants to cede the house, parkland and art treasures to the nation in payment of the capital transfer taxes. But he had made the offer conditional on the lifting of VAT which would have added £300,000 to the £2.5m tax bill.

It is expected that Kedleston Hall will be taken over and run by the National Trust, with an endowment provided by the National Heritage Fund for maintenance and running expenses.

Lord Scarsdale said yesterday: "I am vastly relieved. I hope that my offer can go ahead in the next few weeks. I am

delighted that the powers that be have seen sense."

Mr Hugh Leggatt, Secretary of Heritage in Danger, said he was delighted.

The concession was announced in answer to a question from Sir William Elliott, retiring MP for Newcastle upon Tyne, North, by Mr John Bruce-Gardyne, Economic Secretary to the Treasury. He said that a Treasury order would be made as soon as possible to exempt from VAT objects which are accepted in respect of tax debts, or sold by private treaty to national institutions.

The VAT imposition on

stately home treasures was introduced a year ago in a little advertised clarification note introduced by Customs and Excise. In effect, it announced that art treasures on view to the public in stately homes would be treated for VAT purposes as if they were art dealers' stock where the owner of the house was registered for VAT.

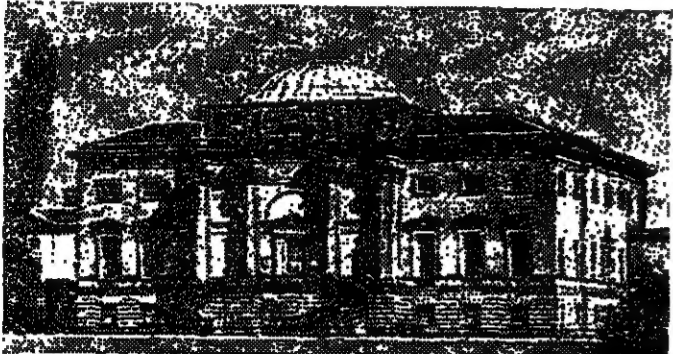
It was argued that by opening the house to the public, the owner was carrying on a business and the acquisitions made by his ancestors were ordinary business assets. A surprising effect of this ruling was that, while works of art on view to the public were subject to VAT on disposal, works of art retained in the private apartments were not.

A powerful lobby was mounted to fight this, spearheaded at first by the Historic Houses Association and taken up recently by the Museums and Galleries Commission. Sir Arthur Drew, chairman of the commission, had been due to lead a delegation to see the Chancellor of the Exchequer on May 17. The imminent general election clearly hurried the Chancellor into a decision.

The VAT charge has, however, only been lifted in a limited way. Where treasures previously on view to the public are sold to a national institution or ceded to the nation in lieu of tax, no VAT will be charged. If they are sold in the open market, VAT will be levied.

This gives stately home owners an incentive to act against the public interest. There is an incentive to house treasures in the private rather than public apartments, to avoid VAT should they be sold. And there is an incentive to sell treasures abroad, if they must be parted with, since export sales are zero-rated for VAT.

Lord Scarsdale added: "Though I am delighted, I am sorry the board has not been swept clean."



The south front of Kedleston Hall which is expected to be run by the National Trust.

Wife alleges scalpel threat

Mrs Anne Irvine, the former wife of a Belfast doctor, told a court yesterday how he threatened to disfigure her with a scalpel in a fit of rage.

Mrs Irvine said that was one of several violent outbursts by her husband, John, during their stormy 11-year marriage, which ended four years ago.

Mrs Irvine was giving evidence on the third day of a hearing at Belfast Recorder's Court, where Dr Irvine is claiming personal injury damages from Mr John McQuoid, a wealthy estate agent with whom Dr Irvine claims his wife was having an affair.

The families lived opposite each other at Deramore Park in the fashionable Belfast suburb of Malone.

Mr McQuoid, aged 41, has made a counter claim for damages arising from a fight between the two men outside a house owned by Mrs Irvine. He is also seeking an injunction to

stop Dr Irvine, aged 52, a former casualty officer at the Royal Belfast Hospital for Sick Children, from harassing him and his family.

Mrs Irvine told Judge Ian Higgins that her former husband was a violent man who, during one fit of rage, had told her: "I will take a scalpel to you and disfigure you for life."

Mrs Irvine said she once had to defend herself with a carving knife to prevent another beating. They had happened so often she found it hard to remember them all.

The hearing was told earlier of a fight between Dr Irvine and Mr McQuoid outside Mrs Irvine's new home in Stranmillis in May, 1979. Mr McQuoid needed hospital treatment. He denied having an affair with Mrs Irvine.

Mr McQuoid's wife, Joan, said Dr Irvine had made their lives miserable for three or four years. He blocked her path, preventing her taking her car

out of the drive and spat several times at her and the children.

The court was told that Mr and Mrs McQuoid gave Mrs Irvine £1,000 after she separated from her husband.

Detective-Sergeant Hugh McKnight told the court he had seen an outburst by Dr Irvine against Mr McQuoid when he was investigating a break-in.

"He was in such a rage, there was no way anyone could have calmed him down."

"It was the first time in my service I have ever been frightened of any man."

Earlier, Mr McQuoid, a Presbyterian Church elder and father of five, told how the doctor had staged a protest outside his church.

He carried a sandwich board which proclaimed: "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife. Thou shalt not commit adultery."

At the end of the hearing Judge Higgins said he would announce his judgment later.

£4,311 awarded to 'sitting duck' pay clerk

Mr Vinodrai Mehta, a pay clerk, described by a High Court judge as having been a "sitting duck for robbers", was yesterday awarded £4,311 damages for injuries suffered when he was shot in the leg during a payroll raid.

Mr Mehta, aged 45, of Epsom, Surrey, was awarded his damages against Standard Telephones and Cables, which had denied liability.

He had been shot as he crossed a public road while delivering pay packets at the company's premises in 1977. The thieves made off with the pay packets, containing £1,800.

Giving judgment, Mr Justice Jupp said Mr Mehta would have to repay £2,537 received by him from the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board in January, 1979.

The judge said the bullet passed right through Mr Mehta's leg causing him "severe injury". But he was not prepared to make awards for some of the other complaints alleged by Mr Mehta, including loss of interest in sex and depression.

Mr Mehta was granted the greater part of his costs but ordered to pay part of the fees for medical evidence.

21 children hurt in collision of minibuses

By Craig Seton

Twenty-one children and three adults were taken to hospital yesterday after a collision between two minibuses during a storm. One bus was taking mentally handicapped teenagers to a day centre and the other carrying secondary school pupils on a day out at the theatre.

The accident happened at Tintinhull, near Yeovil, Somerset, when the bus from Buckle's Mead comprehensive school in Yeovil skidded across an unclassified road and was hit by the other minibuses travelling in the opposite direction.

Four ambulances and a private car were needed to take the 24 injured to hospital in Yeovil where it was found that two of the children had broken legs while the others had escaped with cuts, bruises and shock. Some were expected to be detained in hospital but most were released after treatment.

Mr Alan Morgan, headmaster of Buckle's Mead school said: "The children sitting near the windows were showered in glass but they did not panic. I understand their main concern was for each other."

Oaks felled by farmer despite council order

A Kent farmer has upset local residents and environmentalists by felling his trees. They watched helplessly as seven magnificent mature oaks were felled on Thursday and fear that 70 more may follow.

Mr Patrick Feakins and his wife Joy farm the 122-acre Egerton Farm near the village of High Holde, in the Weald of Kent. On Wednesday evening in an emergency item Ashford borough council's plans committee put a tree preservation order on many of Mr Feakins' trees.

Mr Feakins had reported that Mr Feakins was cutting them down and what was happening was "the rape of the countryside".

But before Mr Peter Runciman, a landscape officer, could get his orders out, Mr Feakins had felled the trees.

Mrs Bonita Driver, who runs an animal sanctuary opposite one of the farmer's fields, said: "When we heard the chains saws going, we called the councillor and Mr Runciman but it was too late."

Mr Feakins was in the public gallery to hear the debate. Mr Feakins said: "All we want to do is to make seven small fields of 35 acres into two larger fields."



£2,018 fish: Somewhere in the sea off the coast of Cornwall swims a lonely sturgeon, and the chances are that in four or five days' time it will finish up at Billingsgate market in London like this 81lb specimen that was its partner up to last Tuesday, Kenneth Gosling writes.

Mr Leslie Steadman, the London wholesaler who paid £2,018 for the fish, a rarity under British shores (the larger specimens are found in the Black Sea), says the sturgeon mates for life, which is why he is

convinced the other fish will share its partner's fate.

Only three such fish have appeared at the market in 18 months and this one, carried by Mr Bill Ruth, a market porter, will be on show at a special open day there tomorrow.

"I am keeping my fingers crossed that a hotel or a store will buy it," Mr Steadman said. "I paid £26 a pound but you could be looking at £50 a pound when it has been cleaned. Anything more than I paid for it I will donate to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution." (Photograph by Tony Weaver.)

Cable from Himalayan runners

A three-week wait for news of two brothers who are trying to run 2,500 miles across the Himalayas for charity ended in relief yesterday.

Richard and Adrian Crane, who hope to raise £250,000 for the Intermediate Technology Group, sent cables to the group's London headquarters and their father, Mr Charles Crane, who lives in Cocker-mouth, Cumbria.

A spokesman for the charity said its cable had been sent on Sunday from the Nepal-India border and reported that the brothers had run more than 1,000 miles, crossing Nepal in 50 days.

Mr Richard Crane, aged 29, a geologist and his brother Adrian, aged 27, a computer consultant, from Keswick in the Lake District, both had stomach trouble early in their run.

Army warning over range

The Army firing range, at Pirbright, Surrey, closed since Mrs Sheila Wenham, aged 50 was shot through the head by a stray bullet three weeks ago reopened yesterday with a warning to the public not to stray on to the ranges.

The bullet which killed Mrs Wenham, who was carrying out a survey of plant life on Ministry of Defence land, has not been found.

David Martin fasting again

David Martin, a high-security remand prisoner, has begun another hunger strike in Brixton Prison South London. He has been refusing food since May 7.

Mr Martin fasted for 17 days in January and earlier this month was taken to hospital after being found in a drugged sleep. Mr Martin, aged 36, faces 13 charges including the attempted murder of a police officer.

Driver killed

Mr John Curran, aged 37, from Runcorn, was killed yesterday when a lorry was in collision with his broken-down Reliant Robin car on the Liverpool to Widnes road near Halewood. Six other cars then involved in a pile-up, slightly injuring several drivers.

Thatcher's first

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has become the first woman member of the Variety Club of Great Britain, after a decision taken at Variety's international convention.

Safety committee to vet post-coital pill

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The question of the "morning after" pill is to be referred to the Committee of Safety on Medicines, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, announced yesterday.

The move is intended to clear up any remaining doubts about its use, now that the attorney General has ruled it to be a legal method of contraception in an emergency after unprotected intercourse.

Announcing the decision in a written parliamentary answer, Mr Clarke said that there was already considerable evidence to suggest that when used in accordance with a doctor's instructions, post-coital contraception presented no serious hazard either to the woman or to the fetus if the method failed to prevent pregnancy.

He added: "But, in order to allay any doubts about the safety of the contraceptive pill

when used in this way, I have decided to seek the advice of the Committee on Safety of Medicines on the risks and benefits involved."

Doctors will be able to continue prescribing the post-coital pill while it is being reviewed by the committee. At present, the use of high doses of contraceptive pills as an emergency post-coital method of preventing pregnancy is not specifically licensed under the Medicines Act, although the products used are licensed for general contraceptive purposes.

The Government has moved to allay fears that fewer women would be regularly screened for cancer of the cervix after the closure of the national recall system based in Southampton, Lancashire.

The Department of Health and Social Security and the

Owners improving homes instead of paying for move

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

Higher moving costs, growing mortgage queues and the shortage of certain types of homes in some areas are making more people stay put and spend money on improving their present houses.

Evidence from building societies and builders' merchants suggests there is a boom in home improvements and extensions under way at a rate which has not been seen for four years.

According to Mr Reginald Williams, director of the Building Materials Federation, sales during the year to the end of March were the best for four years. Sales last year caught up with the boom do-it-yourself years of 1978 and 1979.

The Building Societies Association confirmed that an increasing amount of money has been pouring into improvement and extension work. Last year the societies lent £1,800m in further advances, representing almost 12 per cent of all mortgage lending.

That compares with only 9 per cent in 1981, when general lending was much lower, accounting for £1,191m. So far this year leading societies say they are struggling to meet demand for further advances.

At the Halifax Building Society, the country's largest, a spokesman said lending has consistently been at high levels

over the past year. In the 12 months to February the society granted 90,000 further advances although in the first three months since then a further 29,000 mortgages have been given for home improvements and extension.

The Woolwich society has lent £31m in the five months since October, compared with £50m last year.

The continuing rise in demand for further advances has surprised the property market. During the past two years people were virtually forced to remain in their home because it was difficult to find a buyer. Today, with prices and demand booming, the difficulty is finding the right property at the right price.

Homeowners are also concerned with the rising moving costs. In a recent survey the Woolwich estimated the average family move is costing about £4,000 in fees, stamp duty and removal charges.

But Mr David Blake, a senior Woolwich manager, said: "Some owners who extend and improve their homes are in danger of pricing themselves out of their next move." He said that the more work owners undertake on their existing property means a larger financial leap they will face when they do finally move because they will have to pay a lot more for a better and larger home.

At the Halifax Building Society, the country's largest, a spokesman said lending has consistently been at high levels

women who have had at least three pregnancies.

Each of the 14 regional health authorities will initially be offered one microcomputer. As funds permit, second computers will be offered.

The British Medical Association welcomed the announcement as a valuable experiment towards achieving an efficient recall system, but said that more resources would be needed before every woman could be guaranteed regular cervical screening.

Hospital leak

All general surgery at the 300-year-old Salisbury General Infirmary in Wiltshire, has been stopped for a month after a roof leak released gallons of dirty water into the operating theatre.



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| POUDRE TRANSMAT. Translucent face powder with Calendula. One shade. | <input type="checkbox"/> box | £ 9.50 |
| PHYTOMASCARA with Castor Oil. Also suitable for women wearing contact lenses. Two shades. Blue □ Black □ | <input type="checkbox"/> unit | £ 7.50 |
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Burglaries cut in neighbourhood watch area

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Burglaries in Kingstone, in Bristol, have fallen by 30 per cent since police began publicizing a pioneering inner-city neighbourhood watch scheme there in January. Meanwhile, burglaries in Avon and Somerset, of which Bristol is part, have risen by 19 per cent.

Whether the startling reduction continues depends on the vigilance of 20 special constables and 140 people acting as neighbourhood watchers, who are now joining four beat policemen in deterring criminals.

In the up-market village of Mollington, Cheshire, vulnerably placed for a quick escape between the M23 and M56, the message is similar. The 3,000 villagers were so concerned about burglaries that they begged the police to help them form a watch scheme.

While the rest of the locality suffered a general rise in crime, there has been a drop of over a third at Mollington in the second six months since villagers on to the organized alert.

Though police are reluctant to read too much into early crime figures, all the signs are that neighbourhood watch schemes, first tried with success in the United States, are the first big breakthrough in tackling the burglary epidemic now plaguing Britain.

Similar schemes were launched in south Wales on March 3 and Sir Kenneth Newman, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, plans to introduce them soon in London.

"The response to our request for the involvement of the public was staggering," an internal police report by Chief Inspector Philip Veater, Avon

and Somerset's crime prevention chief, says.

Volunteers range from an unemployed economist and a school dinner lady to a chartered engineer and foundryman. They speak of their wish to reduce the fear of crime which dominates people's lives: there were 16 burglaries a month.

Police Constable Andrew Hollingshead, one of the beat officers who will have teams of new special constables working with him, was delighted with people's enthusiasm when he knocked on their doors about the scheme.

Labour and the Militant Tendency liked it because it was "policing by consent", the Conservatives were pleased because it was "tackling the crime problem", and the Liberals enthused it was "community based".

"It was nice to feel popular again", said Pc Hollingshead when invited in, out of the rain, for his twentieth cup of coffee.

Though more figures are needed before Mr Veater can judge the scheme's effectiveness, crimes in Kingstone have been reduced from 110 in the first three months to 1982 to 65 in a similar period this year.

March crime figures, the latest available, show a drop from 31 to seven in thefts from motor vehicles compared with last year and in theft of vehicles from 16 to seven.

Just back from studying the successful Detroit scheme, he is now asking people what they think about adopting other American ideas and opening a local "cop-shop" manned by volunteers to free police for the beat.



Taxi trap: San Francisco police, in white smocks, arresting a man wearing a blond wig and dress in the back of a taxi. He was accused of a \$318,000 (£200,000) bank robbery.

Contadora group to send observers but no peace force to war zone

Panama City (AP) - Four foreign ministers agreed yesterday to send a committee of observers to the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

The ministers for Panama, Venezuela, Colombia and Mexico of the Contadora group stopped far short, however, of agreeing to the Costa Rican request for a non-military, peace-keeping force to safeguard its neutrality.

A joint final statement said that the committee would be made up of eight members, two from each of the countries, and would be told to carry out "study to identify the deeds, evaluate the circumstances and present the recommendations that might be pertinent".

Costa Rica has no army, and its relations with Nicaragua have deteriorated sharply in recent months, as have Nicaragua's relations with El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala.

The foreign ministers' state-

ment said the decision to send observers to the border is linked to the effort to bring peace to the region and "the success of this proposal requires the cooperation of both countries".

The group also expressed deep concern about "the evolution that the Central American conflict has had in past days, and the repeated violation of essential principles of international legal order".

There were no direct references to limiting arms sales and removing foreign military advisers as a way of restoring peace in Central America.

The ministers also formally invited the five Central American countries to participate in their next meeting May 28-30 in Panama.

MANAGUA: Nicaraguan troops have routed a force of 750 rebels in Matagalpa department, deep inside Nicaragua, after two months of heavy

fighting, according to a Nicaraguan military spokesman, Reuters reports.

Commander Xavier Carrión said his forces killed 243 rebels, wounded 61 and captured 12 before driving the survivors back into Honduras on May 4.

Commander Carrión said the rebels infiltrated into Matagalpa 60 miles from Managua between January and March, and planned to use it as a base to raid provinces even closer to Managua.

TEGUCIGALPA: More than 1,000 Nicaraguan refugees flooded into Honduras this week after heavy fighting in northern Nicaragua, sources at the National Refugees Commission said yesterday.

The total number of Nicaraguan refugees in Honduras is now more than 15,000, the sources said.

About 150 of the refugees

were militiamen and their relatives, based near where Nicaragua says 1,200 rebels fought government troops last week in Nueva Segovia province.

A further 750 were Miskito Indians, who complained of mistreatment in Zelaya department.

SAN JOSE: The Costa Rican Government has ordered the expulsion of three Nicaraguan right-wingers, including the son of Señor Fernando Chamorro, the rebel leader, for violating the country's neutrality, Reuters reports.

Those expelled were Señor Fernando Chamorro Jr., Señor César Aviles and Señor Juan Zabala.

It said that under no circumstances would the Government allow Costa Ricans or Nicaraguans living in Costa Rica to plan or execute military operations in Nicaragua.



Herr Kujaw: Dropped out of sight two weeks ago.

Nazi shop searched in Stuttgart

Stuttgart (AP) - Investigators yesterday searched the Nazi regalia shop and home of Herr Konrad Kujaw, who allegedly sold the fake Hitler diaries to Stern magazine and then dropped out of sight.

A police officer leaving Herr Kujaw's Stuttgart shop said the two-hour search turned up "nothing significant".

Investigators took away two plastic bags of pictures and books, including a copy of Mein Kampf supposedly autographed by Hitler.

They said the room they searched was filled with military collector's items such as uniforms, flags, books and photographs.

There was no immediate report on what was found during the simultaneous search of Herr Kujaw's home.

Both searches were undertaken at the request of the Hamburg State Prosecutor, who is investigating a fraud complaint filed by Stern against reporter Gerd Heidemann, who obtained the fake Hitler volumes for the magazine.

Herr Heidemann was dismissed yesterday when the Government exposed the "diaries" as forgeries.

Lord Deane, page 8

Greece lays formal claim to the Elgin Marbles

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Greece has decided to make a formal claim for the return of the ancient sculptures removed from the Acropolis in Athens by Lord Elgin in the early nineteenth century, and which are now kept in the British Museum.

A Greek Government spokesman said the decision was taken unanimously at yesterday's Cabinet meeting on a recommendation of Miss Melina Mercouri, the minister of culture.

In reply to questions about the procedure, the spokesman said that Miss Mercouri would pursue the matter further. The minister has been waging a campaign for the repatriation of the Acropolis marbles, but this is the first time the Greek Government has decided to make a formal claim.

The so-called Elgin Marbles include about one-half of the 324ft-long Parthenon frieze by the fifth century BC sculptor Phidias, 14 metopes. And 17 figures from the pediments, as well as one column drum and one capital.

Lord Elgin also had removed one Caryatid and one column from the Erechtheum. The collection was sold to the British Government for £35,000 in 1816 and placed in the British Museum.

Last August, Miss Mercouri mustered a 56 to 11 vote majority (with 26 abstentions) in favour of a resolution for the return of the Parthenon marbles.

In Istanbul this week, a 20-member Unesco body, called

the "Committee for promoting the return of cultural property to its country of origin or its restitution in case of illicit appropriation", urged bilateral negotiations for the restitution of cultural property.

The committee accepted guidelines yesterday for such negotiations, which Greece declared it would observe in its bilateral negotiations with Britain for the restitution of the Parthenon Marbles.

Moreover, Britain's position on this issue has been that the British Government has no right to co-erce such private institutions as the British Museum to part with their possessions.

The British Museum's policy is just as negative and does not appear to have changed since 1927. In reply to a request by the then Greek Ambassador in London for the return of the capital and the column drum from the Parthenon, the keeper, Sir F G Kenyon, wrote that the statutes regulating the museum "precluded (the trustees) from parting with any objects entrusted to their care, unless they are either duplicates or worthless, neither of which categories could apply to portions of the Parthenon".

Miss Mercouri said she expected the collection to be returned to Greece within two or three years. When they came they would be placed in a special museum to be built on the Acropolis to protect them from the air pollution of Athens.

UN demands for Cyprus withdrawal

New York (Reuters) - The United Nations General Assembly yesterday demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces from Cyprus, the north of which has been under Turkish Army control for nearly nine years.

The assembly also called for meaningful negotiations between representatives of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities, which have been holding talks on the future of the divided island since mid-1970s.

The vote on the resolution, sponsored by a group of non-aligned countries friendly to Cyprus, was 103 in favour and five against with 20 abstentions. In 1979, a similar draft was adopted by 99 votes to five, with 35 abstentions.

Finnish bank chief sacked

Helsinki - President Koivisto yesterday dismissed Mr Ahti Karjalainen, the governor of the Bank of Finland because of his behaviour both in office and in private, Olli Kivinen writes.

Mr Karjalainen, aged 60, has suffered from alcohol problems for several years, but had refused to resign. Prominent in postwar politics, he was Prime Minister twice but failed to gain his Centre Party's nomination in last year's presidential election.

Montreal's bus strike broken

Montreal (Reuters) - Montreal's two-day transport strike ended when 2,200 maintenance workers went back to their jobs after the Quebec Government took over their union.

It was the tenth time the separatist Parti Quebecois had used emergency strike-ending legislation since being elected in 1976, largely with union support.

Pope's thanks

Rome - The Pope invited to his morning Mass yesterday doctors and nurses from the Gemelli hospital, Rome, who treated him after he was shot in St Peter's Square two years ago. He was in their care for nearly three months.

Spiljak's year

Mr Miko Spiljak, who yesterday took over as President of Yugoslavia for a one-year term. Head of the country's nine-man collective state presidency, he succeeded Mr Petar Stambolic.

Biggest bosom

Paris - Despite being condemned by the Ministry for Women's Rights as "degrading and absurd", a competition to find the biggest bosom, won by a 21-year-old blonde secretary with a modest chest circumference of 40in, it is now to be followed by a national championship.

Final fling

Stockholm - Swedish police used tear gas to overcome an Algerian who opened fire when they arrived at his Stockholm flat to escort him to the airport for expulsion as an illegal immigrant. The fracas ended with the flat on fire.

Guides killed

Zurich (AP) - Three Swiss mountain guides trying to rescue a German who had fallen into a crevasse during a tour of the Bernina range of the Graubünden Alps were buried by an avalanche. The German clambered out of the crevasse unaided.

Mexico rebuff

Mexico City - Within 24 hours of President Miguel de la Madrid appealing for national unity, the four-million strong Confederation of Mexican Workers, the largest in the country, called for an all-out strike on May 31 unless its members receive a 50 per cent wage increase.

Visa surprise

Moscow (AP) - Mr Sergei Barinov, aged 26, a founder of the Group of Establishing Trust between the USSR and the USA, yesterday received an exit visa and plans to leave for Austria with his wife and daughter, friends said. He and other Jewish "refuseniks" in the group had applied to emigrate to Israel.

Singers deviate

Moscow (Reuters) - Several singers of the Perm Opera and Ballet Theatre company, caught performing in an Orthodox church choir in their spare time, have been reprimanded and ordered to join classes in ideology, Komsomolskaya Pravda reported.

With the Nicaraguan rebels

Rosary beads, crucifix and ammunition belts

San Fernando, Nicaragua (NYT) - In the still of dawn on a road near northern Nicaragua, a town of 200, two dozen well-armed men, women and boys who said they were anti-Sandinista guerrillas took up positions in the foliage.

After planting a flag bearing the initials FDN (Nicaraguan Democratic Force, one of the rebel groups bent on overthrowing the left-wing Government in Managua), two runners set off to alert flanking forces.

During the next 20 minutes the guerrillas stopped four lorries and buses. As drivers and passengers were ordered out and searched, Señor Armando Castano Acevedo shouldered his AK47 automatic rifle and bade the people good morning.

"Don't worry," said Señor Acevedo, a tall man of 44, who uses the pseudonym Antonio, "we're not going to hurt you. We are just like you. We are fighting the Communists to make Nicaragua free."

After buying provisions from a lorry driver and spraying anti-Communist slogans on the buses, the guerrillas shook hands with the passengers and sent them on their way.

Like other Latin American rebels at the opposite end of the ideological spectrum, the Nicaraguan guerrillas say they are fighting oppression. But, unlike others, the Nicaraguans speak of the evils of international Communism and wear rosary beads and crucifixes with their ammunition belts.

A five day trip for journalists was conducted by people who said they were guerrillas operating in the departments of Nueva Segovia and Matagalpa under the command of an agro-ecologist, aged 39, who called himself Commander Mack.

The guerrillas said they did not know where their arms came from, but they bristled at a mention of opposition to the CIA's request to Congress for further aid for the rebels.

Conversations with the combatants left the impression that even if covert American aid ends, deep-rooted animosity with the Government in northern Nicaragua will keep the insurgency boiling for a long time.

The opposition to the Sandinistas seems to spring mainly from resentment over acute shortages of daily necessities and the imposition of Marxist ideology over religion.

Some of the guerrillas, especially those in command positions, were either middle-class townspeople or small landowners who said their holdings had been confiscated by the Government. Many, however, were labourers or subsistence farmers who lived near the guerrilla zones.

Bodies from Argentina's 'dirty war' unearthed

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

The provincial courts in Tucuman, a north-western province of Argentina, are reported to have discovered more than 100 unidentified bodies, buried in a local cemetery.

They are believed to be victims of the so-called "dirty war" between the security services and guerrillas in the 1970s. Human rights groups maintain that thousands of innocent people were killed in the violence.

The latest discovery came as a result of legal action by Señora Clara Medina de Bianchi and Señora Gregoria de Schetini, who are trying to discover the fate of their sons who "disappeared" in the conflict.

Witnesses are reported to have testified that the bodies were buried in makeshift coffins, and in some cases

simply wrapped in blankets or tarpaulin.

In 1974-76 the People's Revolutionary Army, a guerrilla group, set up rural bases in the province. The army carried out a major counter-insurgency campaign there, wiping out the insurgents with methods which were later to become generalized throughout the country after the military coup in 1976.

Since October last year, human rights groups and relatives of "disappeared" people have been denouncing the discovery of clandestine cemeteries around the country.

At the end of the last month the military junta issued a statement titled "Final document on the war against subversion and terrorism" which said that all "disappeared" persons should be considered dead.

Braniff tries to fly again

From Zdzislaw Pysariwsky, New York

Exactly one year after it ceased flying operations, Braniff International may have found a formula that would make its fleet airborne again, but which could have strong negative ramifications for the entire domestic airline industry.

The plan, which was approved on Thursday by Braniff's board, would have the Chicago-based Hyatt Corporation ensure the new airline as much as \$70m in funding in the form of cash contributions and loan guarantees.

The move would probably allow Braniff to operate at one of the lowest costs in the industry but to the detriment of its competitors, which are beset by overcapacity and low fares.

For that reason, other airlines are expected to put forward legal challenges to Braniff's plans in a way that could postpone an early return to profitability by other domestic carriers. Braniff must also obtain the approval from both its secured and unsecured creditors, labour unions and a federal bankruptcy judge before

its plan for flights as early as October can be realized.

Braniff's return would mean the reemployment of 2,000 former workers with a service operation covering 20 cities.

According to reports, Hyatt is expected to embark on several promotional schemes, including free accommodations to Braniff travellers and free travel to Hyatt hotel customers.

In return for its funding, Hyatt would receive an 80 per cent interest in the reorganized airline, and would be allowed

more than \$300m in Braniff tax credits.

Financial officials at Braniff said that \$50m of Hyatt's funding would go into operational capital, \$15m into financial notes and \$5m in equity.

Braniff's revival rests with the secured creditors who control the company's aircraft and who have in the past voiced scepticism over earlier revival proposals. Their refusal to approve would mean instant failure for the revival scheme.

Michael Prest writes: The airline, which is based in Dallas, filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the US federal bankruptcy laws when it ceased operating. Braniff has already sold 20 Boeing 727s and leased one Boeing 747 to People Express, the cut-price airline which is seeking permission to run services from New Jersey to Gatwick airport.

Barely three weeks ago Braniff rejected an offer from Hyatt to inject \$35m because it would have left the company providing only ground and maintenance services to other airlines. Under that plan all Braniff's remaining 41 aircraft would have been sold.

Mr Putnam: Hopes of rescue deal.

Mr Putnam: Hopes of rescue deal.

Acid rain kills off rice in southern China

Peking (Reuters) - Acid rain in parts of China produces contamination as high as in affected areas of Europe and Japan, according to the Guangming Daily and official newspaper. It said rain had been tested in 2,400 localities throughout China and that in 44.5 per cent of cases it was found to be acid.

It did not identify the source of the pollution, but said the problem was largely restricted to the region south of the Yangtze River. It was especially serious in the city of Canton, just across the border from Hongkong, Suzhou near Shanghai and Chongqing.

The paper said rice planted on 3,300 acres near Chongqing suddenly wilted and died.

Agent Orange victims' fight going to court

From Our Correspondent, New York

American Vietnam veterans have cleared a big hurdle in their efforts to get compensation for illnesses caused by exposure to the toxic defoliant known as Agent Orange. A federal district court judge in Uniondale, Long Island, ruled that the case had sufficient merit to go to trial.

The Dow chemical company and four smaller manufacturers are being charged with withholding crucial information from the United States Government on the dangers of the herbicide which was used to clear jungle in Vietnam. Had the suit been dismissed, legal claims involving Agent Orange would have come to an end.

Infighting brings Chicago to standstill

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Two weeks after Mr Harold Washington was inaugurated as Chicago's first black mayor, Government of the city has been brought to a standstill because of a bitter power struggle between the mayor and a group of influential white aldermen.

There have been a series of stormy city council meetings in which abuse has been hurled back and forth and which have so far failed to produce a compromise agreement between the warring factions.

Mr Edward Vrdolyak, leader of the white faction, has accused the mayor of trying to carry out "government by chaos". At one stage he shouted at Mr Washington: "Rule or ruin, rule or ruin".

When the mayor threatened to clear the council chambers if disruptions continued, Mr Vrdolyak yelled: "Get the handcuffs if that's the way you want to run this place. Get the handcuffs".

The dispute is essentially over Mr Washington's declared intention to reform Chicago politics by dismantling the powerful Democratic Party machine which has dominated the city in almost feudal fashion for the past 50 years.

However, as in the recent mayoral election, race is also a prominent factor. Most of Mr Washington's supporters are black. The Vrdolyak faction, made up of old Democratic machine politicians, are all white with the exception of one

Realizing that Mr Washington intended stripping him of power, Mr Vrdolyak, who is nicknamed "Fast Eddie", was the leading power-broker under the previous administration of Mrs Jane Byrne, decided to change the rules in a way that would leave the mayor virtually powerless.

Secretly, he worked out a plan to reorganize the council committees so that 24 of them would be run by blacks loyal to Mr Washington. The plan caught the Washington forces by surprise and went through the first meeting of the new council.

Mr Washington then attempted to veto the action but the Vrdolyak forces declared his veto to be illegal. Since then an

attempt has been made to negotiate a compromise which would give Mr Vrdolyak control of 14 committees and the mayor 13, but there is no sign that agreement is near. Meanwhile, the courts have been asked to decide the legality of Mr Vrdolyak's action and the mayor's attempted veto.

Mr Vrdolyak has long been a powerful figure in Chicago politics. When Mrs Byrne was elected mayor in 1979 after running as a reform candidate she described him as head of an "evil cabal" bent on destroying the city. Within a few months, however, he had become one of her strongest allies after she abandoned her original ideas of reforming the city power structure.

Senate boost for Israel

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday approved a \$7,200m (£4,600m) foreign aid bill for the fiscal year. It includes military aid for El Salvador, Israel, Egypt, Greece and Turkey. The American fiscal year begins on October 1.

The bill, which was approved by a voice vote, is about \$100m less than President Reagan requested.

It includes \$2,600m for Israel next year and \$2,100m for Egypt. These two countries are

the biggest recipients of US aid. The bill would turn \$300m of loans to Israel into a gift, because of its heavy debt burden, and authorize \$125m more in economic aid to Israel than the Reagan Administration had asked.

The bill also would cut \$120m off the President's request for Turkey, because the committee wants to restore the informal but traditional 7 to 10 ratio in military aid to Greece and Turkey.

British election could ruin chances of successful European summit meeting

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

As the West German Government holds intensive talks on whether the European Community's summit meeting in Stuttgart can or should be postponed, political commentators here are already suggesting that the British general election will wreck Bonn's hopes for a successful meeting.

A Bonn spokesman yesterday denied that Hans Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, would propose to Community foreign ministers meeting at Garmisch Castle this weekend that the summit be deferred until June 11 and 12.

The spokesman said Chancellor Kohl had been in touch with Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and held fast to the date already set. British sources here suggest that a postponement would be equally awkward as it would bring the meeting close to the Italian elections, and there is still an even chance that the Prime Minister may decide to come to Stuttgart on the eve of the election.

Reports that the West German Government was furious with Mrs Thatcher for setting the election so soon after the summit could not be substantiated here. There is no doubt that the Germans know the meeting will be dominated by Britain's demands for a final resolution of its budgetary claims, but they may well feel this issue has to get out of the way and that concessions will be needed if Mrs Thatcher is to have political ammunition to use against her Labour opponents - whom the present German Government sees as openly hostile to the European Community.

West Germany, however, has little interest in agreeing to an increase in Community spending - one of the ways the European Commission proposed money could be diverted back to Britain through additional funds for regional aid. Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, the Finance Minister, is opposed to greater German contributions to the Community budget, and the Kohl Government is in any case committed to a policy of cutting back spending at home and abroad.

Herr Genscher, on the other hand, who has been criticized for what is generally considered to have been a weak and unimaginative German presidency of the EEC Commission, wants the Community to undertake a number of reforms, all of which will cost money. In particular he told Community ambassadors on Wednesday that he would like to see a change in the EEC social fund to combat youth unemployment, an opening up of the Community domestic market, and a change in Community financing to assuage the British as well as reducing West Germany's burden.

Commentators here see little room for manoeuvre on the budgetary issue, and are convinced that Mrs Thatcher, for domestic political reasons, will take an extremely tough line. Many are pessimistically predicting deadlock and a breakdown of the talks.

PARIS: France is in favour keeping the summit to the proposed dates of June 6 and 7, but is "open to discussion" on the possibility of postponing it, the Elysee Palace said yesterday, Diana Geddes writes.

Without naming Britain or West Germany, M. Chirac maintained that it was simply "not a serious attitude" to proclaim the EEC has a future while insisting at the same time the Community's resources remain at existing levels.

M. Chirac refused to commit France to getting Spain's entry negotiations completed during the six months next year when Paris occupies the Community presidency. The visit to Señor Fernando Morán, the Spanish Foreign Minister, during which M.

BRUSSELS: The British general election is bound to set the tone for the vital meeting of EEC foreign ministers this weekend at Garmisch, Ian Murray writes.

The main item on the agenda is the desperate need to agree the new way of financing the Community before it goes bankrupt. Central to the whole discussion is how British demands for a fairer balance to the EEC budget can be met.

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, will be seeking to persuade his colleagues that they must stop procrastinating and make up their minds to reform the EEC's finances. Meanwhile he will insist on a rebate to British budget contributions for 1983 to tide Britain over until a longer term solution is negotiated.

Mr Pym's very firm orders from Downing Street are that the figure for the 1983 rebate must be ready for agreement no later than June 6, the date of the European summit in Stuttgart and just three days before the general election. At this week-end's informal meeting and later at the formal foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels on May 24 Mr Pym will have the responsibility of persuading member states to agree the 1983 figure.

Mrs Thatcher can be expected to make no concessions to the EEC before the general election. Equally member states are well aware the Labour Party is pledged to withdraw from the Community, something no other member state really wants to see. It is therefore in nobody's interest to have a major Community row before the British election.

Chirac also saw King Juan Carlos and Señor Felipe Gonzalez, the Prime Minister, was to prepare for a prolonged ministerial meeting early in July to tackle bilaterally all the problems Spanish entry poses for France's economic interests.

M. Chirac said that France's six months in the chair would probably see "horribly difficult" negotiations between the EEC and the United States over agricultural exports. He emphasized that France wants Spain inside the EEC as soon as possible.

Cold cod and chips in Central Park

From Christopher Thomas New York

Mr John Nisbet's business is bagpipes and fish and chips, a combination of interests he brought from his native Scotland. He runs his businesses from a scruffy little town called Kearney, a stone's throw from New York and America's most Scottish community.

In Kearney you can buy Bisto gravy, Smarties, Oxo cubes, Marmite and Cadbury's chocolates, all British delights not readily available in America. There are four fish and chip shops, including Mr Nisbet's, where the offerings are the real thing and not the usual frozen, processed unrecognisable stuff that serve up in neighbourhood diners and have the tendency to call fish.

With this in mind the authorities who run Central Park in New York gave him what is known as an "ethnic food concession" so that he could sell fish and chips and meat pies to the milling multitudes who will be congregating for the Glenfiddich Highland Games being staged today and tomorrow. The High Chief of this event of enormous proportions is Charlton Heston.

Mr Heston looks unusual in a kilt and, alas, one of the official photographs (shown here) has him with a kilt on back-to-front. But he can rightly claim to be of Scottish descent. He will launch the caber tossing and the other antics at a press conference today.

While Mr Heston will doubtless be enjoying himself, Mr Nisbet has serious problems. The park commissioners suddenly decided that they were banning propane gas from Central Park, which left him with no means to cook and warm his goodies. So what is he going to do with mountains of beautifully fresh and filleted cod, just delivered, and 500 dozen meat pies?

He has a choice but to freeze what fish he cannot sell from his Kearney shop (called the Argyle), which is not his



Out of kilter: Charlton Heston, complete with back-to-front kilt, striking a chiefly pose in New York.

custom; he likes to cook it fresh. And he will be out and about in Central Park, when not playing bagpipes for Mr Heston and others, trying to sell an extremely large number of cold meat pies.

It is the first Highland Games in Central Park, a spirited occasion of dance and song, and one of the highlights of the Britain Sales New York festival.

Mr Nisbet, who also sells bagpipes and all things Scottish, came to America 22 years

ago, and gravitated quite naturally to Kearney six months after his arrival. He came from Musselburgh, six miles east of Edinburgh, to do what all immigrants to America do - to dig for gold. He has been doing extremely well but the Central Park commissioners have set him back badly.

All the pies and cod are likely to lose him about \$8,000, apart from depriving the expatriate Brits of a distinctive touch of home.

Opposition MP held in Zimbabwe

From Stephen Taylor Harare

Two senior members of the Zimbabwe opposition, including an MP, have been detained in the past week and violence and intimidation against opposition supporters was continuing, the acting leader of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front party said yesterday.

Joseph Chinamano said he had been unable to discover the reason for the detention of Mrs Thelma Lesaba, an MP for Matabeland North, and Mr Elijah Moyo, a member of the Patriotic Front Central Committee.

Mr Chinamano, who has been acting president of the Patriotic Front since Mr Nkomo's flight to exile, said in an interview that PF supporters were still being beaten and used by soldiers deployed in the former curfew areas of Matabeland and the Midlands, but that the overall level of violence had subsided.

More than 1,100 civilians are estimated to have been killed in the brutal military operations of January and February to root out armed guerrillas and their supporters in Matabeland.

The brutality has gone down but there are still occasional incidents of atrocities, Mr Chinamano said. He declined to give details until he had presented his information to Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, the Minister of State (Defence) in the Prime Minister's office but said reports had been made to police and he expected the culprits to be punished.

Mr Chinamano confirmed government statements that a preliminary meeting had been held last month between three-man committees of the PF and the ruling Zanu (PF) party on the possibility of a merger, but indicated that there was no prospect of an early agreement.

Fear of super missiles MX could be bargaining chip in arms cut deal

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The American MX missile could end up by being a bargaining counter to encourage the Russians to withdraw their big SS18 inter-continental ballistic missiles.

In the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (Start) which resume in Geneva on June 8, the United States negotiators have laid great emphasis on securing limitations of the largest missiles.

These are regarded as being destabilising, because, with their long range, multiple warheads, and great accuracy, they have the ability to destroy the other side's missiles even in their hardened silos. In any period of high tension, there will, therefore, be a great temptation to fire these missiles before they can be destroyed by the enemy.

The MX is being developed specifically as a counter to the Russian SS17, SS18 and SS19 strategic missiles, but it is the SS18 which concerns Americans most.

In the Start negotiations, the US would like to see a special sub-ceiling placed on the SS18, of which Russia has deployed more than 300, leading ultimately to their total removal by the end of a second phase of an agreement, which would be at about the end of the century.

The US has not formally offered a trade-off between the MX and the SS18, but one source suggested it would be within the logic of the position for Russia to counter American demands over the SS18 by seeking concessions on MX.

American had the utmost difficulty in finding a method of basing the MX which would not be vulnerable to Russian missiles. It is argued that this is not exclusively an American problem, but one which Russia will also experience, particularly when the MX is in service, and that this, together with the destabilising nature of these weapons, provides both sides with strong incentives to reach an agreement which would ultimately outlaw this class of weapon.

In the next generation of strategic missiles both sides appear likely to move towards smaller, possibly single-warhead missiles, a move which, in the case of America, was specifically recommended in the recent report of the Scowcroft commission.

The commission recommended, pending the development of single-warhead missiles, the basing of 100 MXs in existing Minuteman silos. Congress is now debating whether to approve funding for the MX, with a view to its starting to be deployed in 1986.

Confirmation that MX might ultimately emerge as a bargaining counter was implicitly contained in a letter President Reagan sent on Thursday to a number of senators. "Consistent with our national security requirements, the overall level of peace keeping (that is, MX) deployment will be influenced by Soviet strategic programmes and arms reductions agreements," the President said.

WASHINGTON: Mr Reagan, by showing his readiness to try a new approach in arms control negotiations with Moscow, has got approval from two key Congressional committees for funds for flight testing of the MX missile, Mohsin Ali writes.

The Senate Appropriations Committee voted on Thursday by 17-11 in favour of releasing \$625m (£400m) frozen by Congress last year.

Tankers quench a city's thirst

From Michael Hamlyn, Madras

Where Chinnappayyan stood would normally be more than 30ft under water. He grasped the cracked soil with a wide-spread big toe and said: "If the monsoons do not come this year a man might just as well stand here and die."

With his cotton lungi tucked up round his waist, and a t-shirt looking more like a string vest, Chinnappayyan was standing on the bed of what they call a tank. It is a shallow reservoir six miles across at its widest point, which provides the irrigation water for nearly 5,000 acres of paddy at Mamandur in North Arcot, 60 miles south of Madras.

The monsoons have failed for the past three years. The water which was stored in the tank has all been used or dried up, and although in the last growing season he planted his rice on the two acres that he shares-crops, nothing grew. Now he has dug a shallow well in the floor of the tank and is squatting on an eighth of an acre planted with spinach and melons, with which he is trying to raise a few rupees to keep himself and his two sons from starvation.

All over Tamil Nadu, the southern state of which Madras is the capital, people are praying for rain. In the countryside people are leaving the land to join the growing bands of coolie labour in the towns. In the towns people are queuing in the streets for their two pots of water a day from tanker lorries.

Of the three reservoirs that supply Madras with water two are now bone dry. Pumps have to be used with the third, since the water level has fallen too low for it to feed by gravity. Instead of getting 52 million gallons of water a day the Madras is getting 45 million gallons on alternate days.

Even at this drastically reduced rate the water in the Red Hills lake will be completely drained by the end of next month. The 4,500,000 people living in the city will be totally dependent on four fields of deepbore wells, of which 64 are in operation and 15 more will be sunk.

The city officials are not pessimists. Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Woman held in Havana after hijack

Miami (Reuters and AP) - A woman waving a flare pistol overpowered a stewardess, held the gun at her head and forced a US airliner to fly to Cuba.

Woman held in Havana after hijack

From Michael Hamlyn, Madras

The aircraft a Capitol DC8, landed in Miami early yesterday with 238 passengers and 10 crew after a three-hour stop in Havana. The hijacker was detained by the Cuban authorities. Airline officials said no one was hurt. The motives of the woman, who is black, were not known.

The aircraft was seized about 30 minutes after taking off from San Juan, Puerto Rico, on Thursday night for Miami. Its final destination was Chicago. A man hijacked the same flight on May 1, and forced the pilot to take him to Havana.

Diplomats in Havana said the passengers were allowed to use the airport terminal before the aircraft was cleared to return to Miami. FBI agents met it at Miami airport, and questioned the passengers and crew.

Woman held in Havana after hijack

Miami (Reuters and AP) - A woman waving a flare pistol overpowered a stewardess, held the gun at her head and forced a US airliner to fly to Cuba.

The aircraft a Capitol DC8, landed in Miami early yesterday with 238 passengers and 10 crew after a three-hour stop in Havana. The hijacker was detained by the Cuban authorities. Airline officials said no one was hurt. The motives of the woman, who is black, were not known.

The aircraft was seized about 30 minutes after taking off from San Juan, Puerto Rico, on Thursday night for Miami. Its final destination was Chicago. A man hijacked the same flight on May 1, and forced the pilot to take him to Havana.

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Moi meets envoy after coup scare

From Charles Harrison Nairobi

Sir Leonard Allinson, the British High Commissioner to Kenya, had a private meeting with President Moi yesterday. The meeting was at Sir Leonard's request, after speculation here since Mr Moi said last weekend that a foreign power was "grooming" another Kenyan for the presidency.

Ministers, politicians and other leaders joined in condemning the alleged "traitor", and in calling for him and the power backing him to be named.

Sir Leonard is understood to have expressed concern at the speculation and the uncertainty, while making it clear that Britain would not involve itself in such matters.

The ruling Kenya African National Union newspaper, *Kenya Times*, yesterday headed its leading article: "Action needed to contain traitors," and said Kenyans had shown during the week that nobody could hope to impose himself on the people with the help of "foreign masters".

Recalling the attempted coup last August (when Kenyan airmen tried unsuccessfully to overthrow the Government), it added: "The foreign-inspired plot is a very serious affair that calls for strong action and it is likely that the traitors being aided by the foreigners were the same forces that were behind the events of last year."



South Africa's outcasts

A cartoon in *Sowetan*, the main daily newspaper for South African blacks, underlines the fact that the fever which gripped the country this week, as the Government faced challenges to its constitutional reforms from both left and right in four crucial Transvaal by-elections, was primarily the concern of the country's 4.6 million whites, who form 15.8 per cent of the total population, Michael Hornsby writes from Johannesburg.

Although they do not have the vote, the outcome of the by-election was at least of interest to the 2.7 million Coloureds (9.3 per cent) and 850,000 Indians (2.9 per cent) who would be able to elect representatives, albeit on segregated rolls, to a new tri-cameral legislature if the reforms are put into effect.

For the 72 per cent of the population who are black, however, the by-elections were a bore. Reform or no reform, blacks will remain without representation in the central parliament.

Police cell death treated as murder

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The death in Dirkesdorp police station in south-eastern Transvaal last week of Mr Timothy Manana (see box) is being treated as a murder case, says Joseph Du Pont, the investigating officer, told *The Times* yesterday.

An initial post mortem examination on Mr Manana's body indicated that he could have died of suffocation, according to informed sources. The results have not yet been made public, however, and the police say they cannot comment on them while the investigation is continuing.

Lawyers for Mr Manana's family have requested permission to have a second post mortem examination conducted by a private pathologist. This was to have been carried out on Thursday but because of procedural delay, it has been postponed until next Monday.

Captain Du Pont also confirmed that an investigation is being conducted into a complaint of assault lodged against the police at Dirkesdorp by Mr Manana's father, Mr Absalom Manana, who claims that he was beaten and given electric shock treatment while being detained at the same time as his son.

A post mortem examination

finding is also awaited in the case of Mr Zephaniah Sibanyoni (see box). Captain Du Pont said he did not yet know what the result would be, but he believed it would show that Mr Sibanyoni had died of "natural causes, probably from an epileptic fit".

A decision is expected soon

from the Attorney-General concerning the third death connected with Dirkesdorp police station, that of Mr Saur Mkhize (see box). Legal sources believe he could either order an inquest into the affair or prosecute the policeman concerned for murder.

It has been disclosed, meanwhile, that police in the Boland region of the Cape are investigating the death of a Coloured schoolboy, Daniel Benjamin, aged 13, whose head was allegedly banged against a cell wall by a policeman while he and three other boys were being held on suspicion of stealing pigeons.

Opposition members have said they intend to raise the deaths in Parliament, and seek a full explanation from Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order. Mr Le Grange has been strongly criticized in the past for failing to condemn police brutality.

THE DIRKESDORP VICTIMS

● April 2: Mr Saur Mkhize, aged about 48, is shot dead by a white policeman from the Dirkesdorp police station, Constable J. A. Nienaber, in Dirkesdorp, a black farming community in south-eastern Transvaal. Mr Mkhize, the community's elected leader, was trying to address a meeting of about 400 of its 5,000 inhabitants called to protest against their forced resettlement in tribal reserves. The policeman said the meeting was illegal and claims to have shot Mr Mkhize in self-defence.

● May 3: Mr Timothy Thamba Manana, aged 38, who worked as a tractor driver on a white farm near Dirkesdorp, died in Dirkesdorp police station after being arrested the previous day on suspicion of cattle-stealing, a charge he denied.

● May 4: Mr Zephaniah Sibanyoni, aged 33, dies "in the kitchen of the police station at Dirkesdorp while enjoying a meal", according to a police statement. Mr Sibanyoni worked on a white farm in the area.

Mystery subs 'part of Russian attack plan'

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

The latest incident involving two suspected Soviet midget submarines operating in Swedish waters was part of Russian preparations for a rapid over-land attack of Norway in the event of war, according to senior Swedish defence sources quoted by the Stockholm daily *Svenska Dagbladet* yesterday.

The paper said Swedish experts on Soviet strategy had told its reporters the submarines were investigating possibilities for the landing of Soviet forces in the east coast city of Sundsvall. From here they would advance rapidly

US setting trap in Williamsburg, Moscow claims

From Our Own Correspondent, Madrid

The Soviet Union needed to make such an elegant shift of position after the neutrals earlier this week showed their acute discomfort at being associated with the Soviet leader's "take it or leave it" position. Sweden, for example, hastened to endorse the West's insistence on human rights additions to the final document.

The Netherlands, expressing the joint view of the Nato countries yesterday, maintained that a successful conclusion to the Madrid meeting was "practically in sight" if all sides showed prudence and met compromise with compromise.

These would include requirements that all Western countries accept new US restrictions on technology exports to the Soviet Union.

Goodwill on the Madrid agenda

From Our Own Correspondent, Madrid

Both Western and Soviet block nations showed the first serious signs here yesterday of a shared desire to start final negotiations on winding up the European Security Review Conference in Madrid.

The promise of progress, however, came in typically crab-like fashion, with both sides emphasizing that the neutral nations' draft for a concluding document meant real sacrifices for them, and appealing to the other side to muster a little good will.

Mr Igor Andropov, aged 41, the son of the Soviet leader and a member of his country's delegation, put a gloss on his

father's apparent "no further negotiations" message to the Madrid conference nations last week.

He chose to paraphrase the words of the late President Kennedy in his 1961 inaugural address: "Ask not how the international situation can help the Madrid meeting, but how this conference can assist the international climate."

Western sources suggested afterwards that Mr Andropov's personal position allowed him to indicate a certain flexibility by the Soviet Union "not entirely ruling out" a successful final round of negotiations.

THE ARTS

Cannes Film Festival

A few legal questions to try the jury



Comedy lessons: John Cleese and Graham Chapman in the new Monty Python film

The Festival Palace, its recently pristine walls now badly stained with graffiti in red and blue paint, has been wrecked back from the medical students and riot police in time for a very odd event: a special showing of Michael Winner's remake of *The Wicked Lady*, and an official ceremony in honour of its producer, Menahem Golan. Since Mr Golan is a heavyweight cinema owner and mass-producer of pictures that rarely make festival grade, the gala has caused some surprise.

It appears in fact that Mr Golan considered that the festival organizers

had inflicted a blow to his pride and prestige. He was announced as a member of the jury, and this too caused some surprise. A few days before the festival began, the organizers thought better of it and rather curiously told Mr Golan it was a mistake. Mistake or not, Mr Golan's understandable disappointment seemed to be shared by his lawyers. He has also been mentioned as a possible member of next year's jury.

Two British entries, Nagisa Oshima's *Merry Christmas*, Mr Lawrence, and James Ivory's *Heat and Dust* have been shown on successive days.

Terry Jones' *Monty Python: The Meaning of Life* was shown at the start of the Festival and to crown the national entry, Bill Forsyth's *Local Hero* was selected to open the Cannes film festival. The reception of *Local Hero* has been as enthusiastic as any film's so far, confounding anyone who felt that indigenous Scots humour was in any way localized in appeal.

Robert Duvall, and who acts in Bruce Beresford's *Tender Mercies*, also appears at Cannes as the director of an attractive first feature, *Angelo, My Love*. It is a cheerful, funny,

feeling and honestly anti-romantic picture of the life of a gypsy community in New York. The film is entirely acted by the gypsies themselves.

Duvall found their ability to recreate their characters and their lives on the screen was remarkable, however. The star is 10-year-old (or thereabouts) Angelo Evans, whom Duvall discovered handing out leaflets on the streets to publicize his mother's palm-reading service, and Steve Tsiganosoff, a beat-up old rascal with an air of self-absorbed comic villainy much like that of W. C. Fields. Without seeming to force or falsify their reality, Duvall draws out of them an admirably controlled narrative of small dramas and high comedy.

David Robinson

Radio

Too much air

Public criticism of radio's own performance was non-existent until the arrival some years ago of *Disputed*. *Tunbridge Wells* when Derek Robinson began to follow up the questions and dissatisfactions raised in listeners' letters.

Mr Robinson was and is a sandpaper sort of broadcaster, yet rumours leaked out that the BBC did not intend to be pilloried on its own wavelengths. At all events, *Disputed*, *Tunbridge Wells* vanished from the air, to be replaced after an interval by *Feedback* (Radio 4, Sundays and Tuesdays) which with interruptions has been going ever since. How is it going now?

The programme, unlike its predecessor has never been wedded to one presenter, but has rung the changes - although I reckon that the present incumbent, Tom Vernon, must also be the longest-serving. However, in the subject-matter of content it is, exactly like that predecessor, dependent on its listeners' response.

Disputed, *Tunbridge Wells*, by its perhaps not too complimentary choice of title said something about a part (though not of course all) of that response which both it and *Feedback* must arouse - unthinking overstatement or even meaningless outrage: the recent jumping up and down about the *Today* signature tune was a case in point. And if this is inevitable, so perhaps is its promotion by the programme, because the sound of people jumping up and down is more exciting (and better?) broadcast than something more sedate.

Last week's edition devoted a lot of time to a vehement letter about the poor musical taste of *Down Your Way*, which could have been disposed of in 30 seconds - although in compensation the next major item, on standards of interviewing, was more measured and informative.

However, my general view of *Feedback* on current form is that it is leaning more than it should toward excitement and performance. Though it may not be possible in this format to generate the level of discussion

that emerged in the *Broadcasting Tomorrow* phone-ins (Radio 4, late 82/early 83), the programme might sometimes have a try. On the other hand, it is plain that the present style of production - fast, jokey, punctuated by music and effects - that *Feedback* has become primarily a branch of the light entertainment business.

Indeed so far has it gone in that direction that Mr Vernon, a broadcaster I admire, has come to sound uncomfortably like Took of Television.

Another, but legitimate, contribution to light entertainment, which on its first appearance (autumn 82) failed utterly in an attempt, to sound cool and sophisticated was *In the Air* it did, however, succeed in sounding tiresome and pretentious. Back for another try (Radio 4, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; producers, Julian Hale and Rosemary Adams), I think it may have improved.

Anthony Holden, originally paired with Anne Gregg, is now on his own and the sense of striving after jetset effect has gone. This is a more or less

The sense of striving after jetset effect is gone. It is now tolerable

straightforward series of small chatty interviews with the odd song by way of diversion. Still not marvellous, but tolerable, low-key evening listening.

Jack Danby in *Bevin Boys* (Radio 4, Tuesday; producer, Susan Snailum) took what must surely be a rich subject: the experiences of those young men selected by ballot in the 1940s to do their war service in the mines. But he and his producer muffed it. Interviews with former *Bevin Boys* seemed to have been recorded mainly in a group so the excerpts from them lacked almost completely that sense of intimacy and of vivid memory which is what such a programme demands. On the other hand there was a great deal too much of Mr Danby telling us what ought to have emerged from interview.

David Wade

Notice to Copyright Holders

The Queensland Art Gallery intends to publish art objects in its Collections. Copyright holders for these artists should contact the Director, Queensland Art Gallery, P.O. Box 686, South Brisbane Q 4101, Australia.

David Young Cameron, Frank Cadogan Cowper, William Russell Flint, F. Pickford Marriott, Philip Wilson Steer. (M7261)

Theatre
Gentlemanly JacobiteMuch Ado about Nothing
Barbican

Comparisons are odious, as Dogberry tried to say, but the contrast between London's other two flashy and shallow Shakespeare comedy productions (National and Barbican) and the radiant intelligence, taste and charm of Terry Hands's *Much Ado* is too pointed to ignore. Those strengths coincide so closely with the qualities of Derek Jacobi's Benedick (and how fortunate he could transfer from Stratford with it) that it is hard to divide the honours.

Alexander Reid's costumes, sumptuously varied in fabric

and colour, sustain the Charles I period (only Nigel Hoss's saccharine English-Sixties musical score jars). That era suits Jacobite's reading, which is gentlemanly, Gielgud-tradition, not rough-diamond, and establishes Claudio and Pedro - even the destructive Don John, elegantly played by John Cullis as a Don Giovanni possibly fonder of his own sex - as van Dyck cavaliers, soldier-fops whose sense of honour makes them disastrously naive and rigid over the tragic trick that shatters Hero's marriage.

And the incessant talk of marriage, seldom brought out in performance, creates the pressure Sinead Cusack needs, young and lovely though her Beatrice still is. She speaks of leading apes in hell as though she would rather be a dead spinster than a

live one, and in her galling scene, which Hero (Clare Shaw) and Ursula (Katy Beban) play beautifully as necessary home truths, she stands motionless, understanding how she repelled what she most needs.

As a newly arrived star (he alone) she still matches Mr Jacobite's comedy experience, ever polished, ever fresh. His boyish charm is undimmed. There are other possible interpretations than the witty-romantic but the bliss he finds in the tenderness of a happy lover is enough to make any Cupid-despising Benedick realize what he is missing and do something about it.

Anthony Masters



Derek Jacobi and Sinead Cusack: the right pressure

The South Bank Show (tomorrow, ITV, 10.30) hangs an uncompromisingly frank portrait of Robert Lowell on the peg of Ian Hamilton's new biography of the mentally unstable American poet, and it is Mr Hamilton himself who contributes some of the boldest brush-strokes. Melvyn Bragg's double-bill is completed by an historic happening - the first performance (the honour falls to the Arditi String Quartet) of the 16-year-old Benjamin Britten's *Quartetto*, a work in which intimations of future greatness abound. This is a scoop and a half.

There is nothing wrong with *The Blue and the Gray* (tomorrow, BBC 1, 7.15pm) that a better script and a ton or so of dust could not have put right.

Peter Ackroyd

Weekend choice

Part one of this three-part saga of the American Civil War takes 105 minutes for the guns to bark, but it must be said for the director, Andrew V. McLaglen, that when the North v South scrapping does begin, he handles the blood and thunder stuff with skill. What is wrong with the film is what is wrong with so much contemporary American television drama: too antiseptic, too highly polished. Nothing looks as if it was already ageing before the cameras started turning whether it be John Brown's brand-new galleons or the spick-and-span train that brings Lincoln (Gregory Peck with false nose but everything else looking authentic) into town.

Extracts from *Summoned by Bells* (tonight, BBC 2, 7.50)

were sensitively inserted by its producer, Jonathan Stedall, into his recent *Time with Benjamin* series, and we should welcome the repeated opportunity to see the autobiographical film in all its unexcavated glory.

Radio choice: The Common Touch: Making Movies (tomorrow, Radio 4, 6.30) is both a checking of the climate of the British film industry (squalid, with bright periods spreading from the direction of Attenborough and Putnam) and an anatomy of a new British thriller called *Slayground*, which sounds like what the American trade press used to call superior thick-cut. Too violent, though, if the cinema hope to put more family bottoms on £3-a-time seats.

Peter Davalle

Court of Appeal

No right to picket on airport land

British Airports Authority v Ashton and Others

Before Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Mann

[Judgment delivered May 12]

Section 15 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 (TULRA) as amended by the Employment Act 1980, did not confer a right to attend on land, for the purposes of peaceful picketing, against the will of the owner. Nor did it affect any bylaws under which the use and operation of that land was regulated.

Disobedience of a request to leave the aerodrome, made by a police constable under by-law 5(58) of the Heathrow Airport - London By-laws 1972, would not found a prosecution under that by-law unless the request had been made fairly and reasonably, having regard to securing the efficient, economic and safe operation of the airport.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held, allowing in part the British Airports Authority's appeal by case stated from the Uxbridge Justices, who had acquitted seven picketing trade unionists of charges of alleged breaches of the 1972 by-laws.

Mr Timothy Walker, who did not appear below, for the airports authority, Mr Timothy Nash for the trade unionists.

MR JUSTICE MANN, giving the reserved judgment of the court, said that the seven respondents had been charged that on March 31, 1982, at Heathrow Airport, (1) they had remained on the aerodrome after having been requested to leave by a constable contrary to by-law 5(58) of the Heathrow Airport - London By-laws 1972; and (2) they had taken part in a public demonstration likely to interfere with the proper use of the aerodrome contrary to by-law 5(34).

The respondents had each pleaded not guilty before the justices, and had been acquitted. The justices had been of the opinion that (1) the respondents had acted within the terms of section 15 of TULRA and that by-law 5(34) of the 1972 by-law could not render their action unlawful.

(2) That even if section 15 did not apply, the respondents had not been taking part in a public demonstration within the terms of by-law 5(34).

(3) That in view of their findings in relation to by-law 5(34) it would be incongruous to convict under by-law 5(58).

Following the dismissal of the informations, the British Airports Authority had taken over the appeal by case stated to the Divisional Court.

In their Lordships' judgment, the case stated required an examination of three questions: (1) Were the acts of the respondents in mounting a picket at Heathrow Airport a contravention of by-law 5(34)? (2) In remaining on the aerodrome after being requested to leave by a constable, were the respondents in breach of by-law 5(58)? (3) Was the position affected by section 15 of TULRA?

His Lordship said that the Heathrow Airport - London By-laws 1972 had been made under a power conferred by section 9 of the Airports Authority Act 1965, which had been re-enacted in the Airports Authority Act 1975.

By-law 5(34) provided: "No person shall organise or take part in any public demonstration... likely to obstruct or interfere with the proper use of the aerodrome...".

The crucial point was, whether there had been a "public demonstration". The justices appeared to have thought that that meant a demonstration involving members of the public.

The court could not agree. The word "public" was to be construed as indicating that the demonstration occurred in public. In that sense what the respondents had done was public.

According to the *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary* (3rd edition at p479), the meaning of the word "demonstration" included: "a public manifestation of feeling, often taking the form of a procession and mass meeting". That was an acceptable description in the present context.

Accordingly their Lordships were of opinion that the respondents were in breach of by-law 5(34) if they had taken part in a public demonstration likely to interfere with the proper use of the aerodrome contrary to by-law 5(34).

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([1982] 2 IR 214), a decision dealing with section 2 of the Trade Disputes Act 1906, which was materially similar to section 15 of the 1974 Act.

The decision had been twice followed in Ireland and the latest decision, *Lid v O'Gorman* (1975) IR 620 had been cited with approval in *Broom v DPP* ([1974] AC 587).

The court would accept the reasoning in *Larkin*, and conclude that section 15 of the 1974 Act neither gave a right to attend on land against the will of its owner, or the person to whom exclusive occupation had been given, nor did it affect the operation of any by-law by which the use and operation of that land was regulated.

The British Airports Authority owned every part of Heathrow Aerodrome, including all the roads within the perimeter, none of which was a highway. Its by-laws regulated the operation and use of the aerodrome.

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Its ownership, unlike that of the private landowner, was subject to the right of the public to have access for the purpose of taking advantage of the services and facilities provided by the authority in pursuance of its statutory duty: see *Cincomond*.

However, access for the purpose of picketing was not a right to which the authority's ownership was subject. In regard to access for that purpose, the authority's ownership and the status of its by-laws were indistinguishable from those of the Belfast Harbour Commissioners in the *Larkin* case.

Accordingly, section 15 of TULRA was irrelevant in the context of a prosecution under by-law 5(58).

The case would be remitted to the justices on the question whether the request made by the constable was fair and reasonable having regard to the considerations enumerated by their Lordships.

Solicitors: Mr M. W. T. Nott; John L. Williams.

Queen's Bench

Homes need no cause to delay demolition

Regina v Birmingham City District Council, Ex parte Sale

Before Mr Justice Forbes

[Judgment delivered May 11]

A local authority, having declared an area to be a clearance area under section 42 of the Housing Act 1957 could not postpone the demolition of houses in the area pursuant to section 48(1) unless some proper or exceptional requirement existed other than that the houses were in a state of disrepair.

The council had been granted a temporary retention, Third, whether the council was bound to determine a specific period of postponement under section 48.

Dealing with the questions in reverse, the Act did not require a specific period to be set or determined by reference to some specific future event.

Second, there was no material before the court to indicate that the period of 24 years was unreasonable.

Turning to the first question, the council's resolution to postpone demolition was such that the period of postponement came to an end when their requirement for housing purposes came to an end.

Under section 48, the council had first to decide whether the buildings were capable of providing accommodation of a standard adequate for the time being. The criterion for deciding that was not the criterion for deciding whether to demolish, nor was housing need the only criterion.

It could not be said that housing need was the only or overriding criterion for postponing demolition, because then every authority could postpone demolition. The fact there was a housing need did not mean there was a case for postponing.

His Lordship was struck by the consistency with which the authority thought its question was determined solely by need for housing.

The council's intention as manifested by the documents was an intention to retain property so long as there was a need to provide accommodation. That was not the proper criterion to be applied when deciding whether to postpone demolition. The council could not provide substantial houses for short-term accommodation by the use of section 48(1).

Once the council had decided that an area should be dealt with by demolition, it should proceed to demolish unless some proper or exceptional requirement existed other than housing need and the ability of the houses to provide accommodation of a standard which was adequate for the time being.

His Lordship was satisfied that the council intended to retain the property so long as there was a need for short-term accommodation. The need for short-term accommodation was a proper criterion for postponing demolition.

An intention to retain the property temporarily was inconsistent with an intention to retain the property so long as there was a need to provide short-term accommodation.

Accordingly the application would be granted.

Solicitors: Mr Philip Shiner, Small Heath Community Law Centre, Birmingham; Sharpe Pritchard & Co for Mr Frank H. Wilson, Birmingham.

Buckley v Law Society and Another

Before Sir Robert Megarry, Vice-Chancellor

[Judgment delivered May 10]

In proceedings under section 35 and Schedule 1 of the Solicitors Act 1974 (giving the Law Society powers of intervention in a solicitor's practice where dishonesty was suspected), the plaintiff was granted an interlocutory application for discovery of certain documents in the possession of the council of the society.

Mr Edward Cazalet, QC and Mr Ian McCulloch for the plaintiff; Mr John Whitaker for the Law Society.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR said that on August 17, 1982 the Law Society wrote to the plaintiff saying that "the council have resolved that they have reason to suspect dishonesty on your part and are satisfied that you have failed to comply with the Solicitors Accounts Rules 1975".

The letter stated that the council had further resolved to vest in the

society under paragraph 6(2)(a) of the Schedule all moneys held by the solicitor or his firm and to require the solicitor (under paragraph 9(1)) to deliver to their agent all documents in his possession in connection with his practice or any controlled trust.

The letter enclosed a certified copy of the council's resolution in accordance with paragraph 6(3), showing that it had been made on July 29, 1982 by the professional purposes committee of the council under delegated powers.

By paragraph 6(4) a solicitor could, within 14 days of the service of such a resolution, apply to the High Court for an order directing the society to withdraw the notice, and by paragraph 6(5) the court, if it made such an order, could make such other orders in the matter as it thought fit.

By Order 106, rule 6 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, proceedings under the Schedule were to be assigned to the Chancery Division, the application being made by originating summons. The plaintiff

accordingly issued an originating summons in the Chancery Division. By paragraph 15 of the Schedule, such an application could be disposed of in chambers.

The interlocutory application made under Order 24, rule 7, for discovery of documents, had been heard in chambers but both sides assented to judgment being delivered in open court.

The relief sought by the originating summons was that the Law Society should withdraw the notice of August 17, 1982 and for consequential relief.

Mr Whitaker for the society put forward a variety of objections, one being that the acts of the Law Society in such matters were subject to judicial review and that the court was precluded from making the order sought by the plaintiff further than that the society was exercising a public function on taking action under the Schedule and that discovery should no more be ordered against the society in the exercise of that function than against a bench of magistrates or a coroner.

He emphasized that what the court had to determine under the Schedule was not whether the resolution had rightly been made but whether the notice to the plaintiff should now be withdrawn. Any challenge to the resolution itself should, he said, be made fair and square by judicial review and not otherwise.

A second line of defence was that, subject to documents that were privileged and confidentiality, he would not oppose the discovery of documents tending to show the honesty of the plaintiff by providing actual evidence on dining action under the Schedule and that discovery should no more be ordered against the society in the exercise of that function than against a bench of magistrates or a coroner.

Mr Cazalet controverted most of those submissions, emphasizing the serious consequences to the plaintiff. He sought the full order for discovery but accepted that questions of public interest, privilege or confidentiality might arise and, on the point being taken, some documents might have to be excluded from the process.

Dealing with Mr Whitaker's first contention, a litigant's apparent option to proceed either by ordinary action or by judicial review under Order 53 was not a true option, and in the present case no option was given; statute had conferred a particular jurisdiction on the High Court and required proceedings to be started by originating summons in the Chancery Division.

Second, the points to be decided by the court under paragraph 6(4) and (5) of the Schedule were whether the society should be directed to withdraw the notice to the plaintiff and what other orders should be made with respect to the matter.

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He emphasized that what the court had to determine under the Schedule was not whether the resolution had rightly been made but whether the notice to the plaintiff should now be withdrawn. Any challenge to the resolution itself should, he said, be made fair and square by judicial review and not otherwise.

A second line of defence was that, subject to documents that were privileged and confidentiality, he would not oppose the discovery of documents tending to show the honesty of the plaintiff by providing actual evidence on dining action under the Schedule and that discovery should no more be ordered against the society in the exercise of that function than against a bench of magistrates or a coroner.

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Mr Cazalet controverted most of those submissions, emphasizing the serious consequences to the plaintiff. He sought the full order for discovery but accepted that questions of public interest, privilege or confidentiality might arise and, on the point being taken, some documents might have to be excluded from the process.

Dealing with Mr Whitaker's first contention, a litigant's apparent option to proceed either by ordinary action or by judicial review under Order 53 was not a true option, and in the present case no option was given; statute had conferred a particular jurisdiction on the High Court and required proceedings to be started by originating summons in the Chancery Division.

Second, the points to be decided by the court under paragraph 6(4) and (5) of the Schedule were whether the society should be directed to withdraw the notice to the plaintiff and what other orders should be made with respect to the matter.

The jurisdiction was plainly wider: there could be many reasons why the notice should be withdrawn. Supervening events might show that although the council had right to make the resolution in the first place, it would be wrong to allow it to remain in force.

The statements of police officers who received a description of the assailant within 10 minutes of the incident agreed on three of the features but not that the assailant had a moustache.

The defendant was arrested one hour and five minutes later: he had a moustache. He was positively identified by the police officer as his assailant, but was asked no questions, and on being charged made no reply.

At the crown court he called and gave no evidence.

Third, nothing had been put before the court showing that the Law Society should in such matters be exempt from the process of discovery. It was accepted on all hands that the procedure under the Schedule was distinct from the disciplinary process before a solicitor's disciplinary tribunal.

The society was not acting in contested proceedings but was exercising a statutory power to take executive action to avoid possible financial defaults by solicitors.

Fourth, on the general question of discovery there was Order 34, rule 8, a rule to which rules 3 and 7 of the Order were both expressly made subject.

It ran: "...the court, if satisfied that discovery is not necessary, or not necessary at that stage of the cause or matter, may dismiss or, as the case may be, adjourn the application on taking action under the Schedule and that discovery should no more be ordered against the society in the exercise of that function than against a bench of magistrates or a coroner."

In *Coni v Robinson* ([1965] 1 WLR 1007, 1015), Mr Justice Cross said that the rule showed that discovery was not necessary, or not necessary at that stage of the cause or matter, may dismiss or, as the case may be, adjourn the application on taking action under the Schedule and that discovery should no more be ordered against the society in the exercise of that function than against a bench of magistrates or a coroner.

Subject to that, it seemed that an order for discovery ought to be

THE TIMES DIARY

Forearmed

Labour and the Alliance might as well give up. Not only did the 1981 *Old Moore's Almanack*, published in 1980, predict that Margaret Thatcher would take the opportunity of her own popularity to call an election in June 1983, but it also added: "It does so, this will undoubtedly reaffirm her mandate to continue." By 1983, the little book said, the Government's stock would be soaring and "Margaret Thatcher will have established herself as the indispensable hand at the helm." It's all over.

Well lettered

Number two in my file of sturdy independent parliamentary candidates is David Wheatley, an unemployed nurse who will be contesting Epsom and Ewell as a radical. His manifesto is admirably terse, consisting almost entirely of the initial letters and acronyms representing pressure groups he supports. It reads: "CND; CAAT; NCCCL; BISM; AAM; WDM; MRC; PSC; AA; NSMF; AS; SF; NAS; SPUC/LIFE; CLEAR." AA is Action Aid, not the Automobile Association, but otherwise all I need tell you about Wheatley is that he is anti-EEC, NATO and US bases.

Eights and nines

Peter Shore has set a high standard in my competition for the most unfulfillable promise uttered by a general election candidate. John Richardson of Berwick-on-Tweed caught the Labour spokesman claiming on a BBC news interview on May 10 that his party would "be returned to power on June 8". No doubt, though, assertions get even wilder as the campaign develops.

Mollie sozzled

The time has come when I can reveal to those few of you who do not already know that the word for "the carousing of seamen on icebound ships" is mallearmarking, not, as some guessed, wassailing, gam (which is more social late course at sea), horripole, polourousing, or even slobberdecking. For people like me who have difficulty with long words, a short form of mallearmarking is conveniently available. It is mollie, as several ladies of that name pointed out. D. C. Harill was the wordiest of my correspondents, explaining that mallearmarking was likely to follow a hard day with the flags (harpoons) when the crew, surrounded by krengs (deblubbed whale carcasses), broached a cask of bub (strong drink). Chambers says mallearmarking derives from the obsolete Dutch for a romping woman, but Richard Ward claims it derives anagrammatically from the Alaskan cant expression "Glim a Nome lark" and having now looked up both glim and nome in the dictionary, I am prepared to believe anything.

Vigilant

On April 9 I told how an ear, nose and throat surgeon bawled at a patient in whom he had diagnosed senile deafness: "What work do you do?" and when he finally made himself heard, received the answer: "Guard for Securitor, sir." At the request of Peter Smith, chairman of Securitor, I am happy to make it clear that the patient had been referred to the specialist as a result of the company's medical examination which has long been a condition of their guards' employment.

Biting back

Taylor Nelson market research reports that the British breakfast fry-up is giving way to health foods, but adds that in Scotland and Wales the survey found "a strong resilience to the cooked breakfast." Having chewed my way as best I might through cardboard kippered plasticized eggs, dried hard bacon and through toast in both Scotland and Wales, I can attest that that section of the report is accurate, at least.

All under control

Those who dread the hysteria of passing through airports will possibly appreciate the entertainments and attractions provided for staff and friends at the British Airports Authority's open day in their new Gatwick headquarters. To ensure that everyone has a happy, relaxing day, there will be a clypsop steel band, morris dancers, a fun bouncer and cartoons for the kids, and spinning and natural dyeing demonstrations. There will also be a fire engine. No, no, they are not expecting a fire. It will just be on display.

Do politicians want their bumps read? Helen and Peter Cooper, of the London School of Phrenology, have just published a book called *Heads* and from its hints have prepared for me phrenological readings of the four party leaders. Margaret Thatcher has a relatively narrow gap between the ears, they say, suggesting coldness, and "her language and aesthetic bumps look in need of exercise", but her hairstyle may be deliberately deceptive. "Swept up to exaggerate the intellectual area." Michael Foot is "strong on hope", but has an "outwardly recessive forehead" and a generally discordant noddle. Roy Jenkins has a "satisfying round head" in which "desires for food and drink seem remarkably well developed", of course, while David Steel is "the most balanced relatively of the four", but "just slightly on the primitive side... with a sense of self-esteem lurking around the back."

PHS

Hitler: a catalogue of errors

Lord Dacre reflects on the muddle and misinformation surrounding the fake diaries

Last month I rashly declared the "Hitler diaries" to be genuine. I then compounded this grave error by admitting it. From the volleys of stones which have since assailed me from almost every window in Fleet Street, I realize that no one else in that populous and well-informed thoroughfare would have been so foolish as to err or so feeble as to recant. I therefore feel that I owe some explanation of my unique double-fault.

Before I had seen the diaries, I was very sceptical. Hitler was not known as a diarist; he was known to dislike writing, and the diaries were said to diverge, in some respects, from the public record. However, his "second book" and his "Table-Talk" had both come as surprises when they were published; statements that he could not use his right hand are untrue; and the public record must take account of new evidence. I therefore decided to suspend judgment until I had seen the texts. I saw them in Zurich on April 7 and sought to apply the three criteria of authenticity: form, provenance, content.

On the form I was reassured. The handwriting of Hitler and Bormann is familiar to me; and although, as a layman, I would never regard my own view as sufficient, I was satisfied on being shown the independent authentication of three international experts. That, it seemed to me, is as good as one can get. I was assured that the paper had been tested and had passed the test. I was also impressed by the sheer bulk of the diaries. Who, I asked myself, would forge 60 volumes when six would have served his purpose?

I then turned to provenance. The documents, I was assured, had been supplied by the same former *Wehrmacht* officer who, in 1945, had salvaged them from the crashed plane. This man had been discovered by *Stern's* researcher, Gerd Heidemann, working backward from the site of the crash, which he was the first to identify. I naturally tried to discover the man, but I was told that he required the protection of absolute secrecy. I asked the editor of *Stern* whether he knew his identity, and was told that he did: *Stern* had possessed the material for three years and had thoroughly tested the story.

In the circumstances, I thought I could accept these assurances. I could not believe that so professional a paper would discredit itself by publishing known forgeries, and anonymity, in such matters, is not unusual. Both the papers of Bormann and the diaries of Goebbels have come to publication through persons who have never been identified; and no one doubts they are genuine.

There remains the question of

content. Here I was at a disadvantage. I saw the documents for a few hours only, under supervision, in a foreign bank volume after volume, written in a cramped German hand. Obviously I could not check them at leisure. The proper course, I believed, would have been to refer the text to a qualified German historian. However, *Stern*, it seemed, had an almost neurotic fear of leakage and had preferred to rely on a thorough check by its own domestic historians. I did not like this answer; but since I took the *bona fides* of the editor as a *datum*, I accepted it as an unfortunate necessity. This is what I meant when I afterwards regretted that normal historical methods had been sacrificed to the necessities of a journalistic scoop.

Summarizing my views at the time, I said to myself that if the handwriting was guaranteed and the provenance established, then authenticity was clear and any difficulties in the content would have to be digested. Therefore, when reporting by telephone, as instructed, I declared my belief that they were genuine.

This was a serious error for which I blame myself. Although I had been asked for an immediate opinion, that opinion need not have been positive or final. Publication was not due until May 11 - more than a month ahead. Even if time had been pressing, I should have insisted on giving only a provisional answer.

On April 19, in Hamburg, Mr Heidemann showed me his remarkable collection of Nazi documents and mementoes, several of which he assured me, were part of the same archive as the diaries. Pressed about the officer who had salvaged them, he assured me that this officer was personally known to him, was now over 80, and lived in Switzerland. But he insisted that he was under a solemn obligation not to name him.

On my return to England I reflected on Mr Heidemann's documents, and one of them disquieted me. It was a letter of 1908, and it seemed to me just a little too neatly contrived to confirm, and be confirmed by, a passage in August Kubizek's published account of his friendship with Hitler at that time. Could this letter have been forged for this purpose? But if a forged letter had been - as Mr Heidemann insisted - part of the archive salvaged from the plane, then that whole archive was suspect.

Working from this base, I began to consider the whole archive with the mind of a forger. How would a forger of Hitler's diaries proceed? I decided that he would concentrate on a period when Hitler's movements were well documented, and outside that period, select only detached episodes for which public evidence was accessible. He would also, since his main material would be derivative or trivial, vary it where he safely could with interesting deviations. The diaries, I noted, had a disconcerting correspondence with this model. They were continuous from 1932; before that there were isolated episodes; and an interesting variation was suggested in the affair of Rudolf Hess.

If at that moment I could have stopped the course of events, I would have done so. By the original timetable it would have been still 19 days ahead. But at this moment *Stern* intervened, thrusting forward its own publication from May 11 to April 24, and dragging *The Times* into it. It was therefore too late to change. All I could do was at once to tell *The Times* of my doubts.

I also took another decision. If the documents were forged, or contained forgeries, the story of their provenance, as told to me, could not have come out of a real archive. I therefore reopened the question of provenance.

On April 25 *Stern* was holding a press conference in Hamburg. I agreed to attend it only if Mr Heidemann first came to my hotel, prepared to answer questions and bring the Hess documents, of which I was particularly suspicious. When he came, I tried to extract from him some evidence to convince me that his anonymous officer really existed and was not merely a name attached to a Swiss bank account. He could not satisfy me. Nor did the Hess papers, I therefore had to admit that the provenance of the diaries, and therefore the diaries themselves, could well be false.

Having once admitted it to myself, I felt that I must attend the press conference and admit it to others. This admission was no doubt a painful surprise to *Stern*, but it was not the only surprise. The other came from Professor Weinberg.

Professor Weinberg is a distinguished American historian who (among other things) has calendared

the captured Nazi documents in America. He had been invited to examine the diaries for an American paper, and had - on a separate occasion - had the same opportunity as I. Like me he had been sceptical at first, but had been converted by the evidence supplied in Zurich. Now, like me, he had had second thoughts.

He had discovered that not one of the samples of Hitler's handwriting sent to the three experts for authentication, and authenticated by them, had come from the diaries themselves. How *Stern*, in so important a matter, came to submit such irrelevant samples, and to cite the authentication of them as proof of the authenticity of the diaries, is a mystery to me. But the conclusion is obvious. The authentication by the experts is, for its purpose, worthless.

Authenticated handwriting and assured provenance had been the two pillars upon which Professor Weinberg and I had independently based our conclusion that the diaries were genuine. Now both pillars, under pressure, had given way, and their substance had gravely weakened the credit of their architects. At the press conference, all we could do was suspend our own opinions and demand that *Stern* restore its credit either by revealing the true provenance of the diaries or by submitting them, at last, to proper examination. The latter course has now been adopted, with results which we know.

Looking back on the affair I recognize that I made a grave error in my first judgment. But within limits which I wrongly accepted, I do not think that that judgment was irrational. Among the innumerable brickbats which have come from persons who have never seen, or been blinded by, the documents in question, I was comforted to find a lone elegiac support from the world's largest dealer in historical documents, who is also the author of the standard work on the detection of forgeries. He wrote: "Your position is not as untenable as you are making appear. You and Weinberg are the only historians not making uninformed statements concerning authenticity... You were badly misled by *Stern*."

Whether misled or not, I blame no one except myself for giving wrong advice to *The Times* and *Sunday Times*, whose editors have behaved throughout with more understanding than I deserved. I apologize to them, and to the public, for my error. It was a real error. It is small comfort to recall that it has happened before: that Carlyle was taken in by the Squire forgeries and Friedberg by the Serbo-Croat forgeries. That E. H. Carr authenticated the Livorno diaries and *The Times* took seriously the Farnell letter.

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Sir Richard Attenborough replies to Salman Rushdie



Attenborough directs Ben Kingsley as the crusading Gandhi

Gandhi: faithful in spirit, the heart of the man

Apparently provoked by the fact that *Gandhi* has been voted more American Academy Awards than any other film in the history of British cinema, certain sections of the British press seem determined not only to denigrate the movie, but also to blacken the character of the man who is its central theme.

Latest to join the fray is Salman Rushdie, a 35-year-old novelist, winner of the Booker and other prestige prizes for fiction. Mr Rushdie, according to his own publicity material, was born in Bombay in June 1947 and left India at the age of 14.

One must assume, however, that he has additional credentials for taking it upon himself to review *Gandhi* (Monday, May 2) under the headline "Truth Retires When the Saint Goes Marching In" a full five months after *The Times* notice by resident critic David Robinson. Mr Robinson, surely the more reliable and experienced judge of cinema, began his review with the following words: "Whatever your expectations of Richard Attenborough's *Gandhi*, they are likely to be exceeded."

Similarly the opening sentence of David Hughes's review in *The Sunday Times* was: "It must tell you first that *Gandhi* is a masterpiece." Salman Rushdie embarks on his tart critique by stating that *Gandhi* "is inadequate as biography, appalling as history, and often laughably crude as a film."

I do not understand why this eminent young novelist should elect to mount such a virulent attack on my film but I would like to examine the three damning, damaging and distorted views he expressed. To bolster his opinion of the film's inadequacy as biography Mr Rushdie cites several examples of omission. He suggests that there are filmic possibilities in scenes of Gandhi lying with young women to test his vows of *brahmacharya*. There are, indeed, and had we wished to make a movie which merely titillated the audience, we would undoubtedly have included such scenes.

But it was not to titillate audiences that I researched the life of Gandhi for 20 years. Had that been my purpose the film would probably have been made long ago!

Mr Rushdie labours under the illusion that a film biography can be equated with a written biography. In this he is entirely mistaken. Film is an entertainment medium which must, if it is to succeed at all, speak to the widest possible audience. The film maker, unlike the writer, does not have the luxury of including limitless biographical data.

Mr Rushdie states that artistic selection creates meanings, with which I agree, but then goes on to complain about the historical meanings he personally reads into our selection. We opted to show the Hunter Commission of Inquiry after the Amritsar massacre (at which point in the film Mr Rushdie appears to have been so blinded by tears that he registered it erroneously as a court-martial) simply in order to underline the full atrocity of what took place in the Jallianwala Bagh, as does Mr Rushdie in his novel.

I am, of course, aware that *Midnight's Children* is a work of fiction but, the author decided to

make an artistic selection of historical fact. That he does not elect to explore the ramifications of the massacre, except insofar as they affected the lives of his characters, is his choice as a storyteller. As a film maker, I claim the same privilege. And yet, because I do not choose to show the subsequent reaction to Dyer's actions in Britain since it is not pivotal to the story of Gandhi, Mr Rushdie claims I have perpetrated "an unforgivable distortion."

I believe I may fairly level the same accusation at his statement that Pandit Nehru was not Gandhi's disciple. "They were equal, and they argued fiercely," he writes emphatically. Had he had the privilege, as I did on a number of occasions, of talking to Pandit Nehru about his relationship with Gandhi, Salman Rushdie would have learnt that Nehru did indeed regard himself as Gandhi's disciple and said so freely. However, even denied my first hand knowledge, one would surely expect such an expert on the customs of India to be aware of the respect that is invariably shown by the young to their elders. Neither Nehru nor any other Hindu would regard himself as the equal of a man 19 years his senior.

Mr Rushdie further deems that the inclusion of Subhas Chandra Bose, whom he chooses to call "Bose" because he was violent. This is arrant nonsense. He was excluded because his story was not central to Gandhi's life and, told properly, would have added some 15 or 20 minutes to the film.

We see and hear the counter-arguments to non-violence all round us every day - in Africa, in the Middle East, in Ireland, throughout the world. What we do not see and hear very often, if at all, is Gandhi's proposition that there may be another way. I say *may* advisedly. Personally I very much doubt that *satyagraha* would have worked against the Nazis since the power of world opinion is a vital adjunct to

non-violence and Hitler's mob cared little for what anyone else thought of them. But now, today, in a world where governments are capable not just of blowing their enemy to bits but of demolishing the whole planet earth as we know it, surely non-violent protest is worthy of consideration.

Turning to Salman Rushdie's assertion that *Gandhi* is laughably crude, I have to say that he seems to have a unique sense of humour. No other critic, anywhere to my knowledge - be they professional as in the case of David Robinson and David Hughes - or non-professional as in the case of Mr Rushdie (I cannot bring myself to call him an amateur) has mentioned unintentional comedy in relation to the film.

Mr Rushdie writes at one point that Gandhi lived his life very much in public and then apparently falls about laughing at the idea that he might re-negotiate his marriage vows for the benefit of a western journalist. Actually there are two journalists, but when not laughing or weeping Mr Rushdie seems to have had his eyes closed during much of the running he attended. Another scene he found very comic is Gandhi's fast in Calcutta which, whether Mr Rushdie likes it or not, did in fact quell the riots there. Furthermore, he totally misrepresents two consecutive scenes featuring firstly Hindu *gandhis* laying down their arms and secondly Gandhi comforting a repentant child-murderer. But Mr Rushdie's worst falsehood is that "Partition is sorted out during a two-minute break in the independence negotiations." In fact exactly the opposite occurs and nothing at all is resolved.

Towards the end of his "review", Salman Rushdie encapsulates his opinion of *Gandhi* with the words: "If this is the best film of 1983, God help the film industry." *The Times* critic, David Robinson, in common with a majority of his colleagues throughout the world, had a rather different summation, writing: "It is a major contribution to a year of thrilling success for British films."

Much more important, it is an artist's personal tribute, deeply felt and simply expressed, to the spiritual worth of another human being."

Finally, I must refute Mr Rushdie's unwarranted accusations about the way in which the film depicts Mahatma Gandhi's assassination. Had he been watching the screen attentively he might have noted that the assassin does not "simply step out of the crowd with a gun."

Nithuram Godse is shown on four separate occasions in the film, most particularly reacting violently to Gandhi's words of religious reconciliation. In terms of screen storytelling, he is established neither as a "lone nut" nor as the representative of a whole people turned against Gandhi. As to Godse representing the Crucifixion and my seeking to portray Gandhi as a latter day Christ, this is not only blasphemous but totally untrue.

John Briley, the screen writer, and I were convinced that a major reason for making the film was to show that Gandhi was not a deity but a flesh and blood man - a man who had his full share of tears and foibles. I am fully aware that in just over three hours' screen time one cannot relate an entire biography. Indeed, the forward to the film reads: "No man's life can be encompassed in one telling; there is no way to give each year its allotted weight, to include each event, each person who helped to shape a lifetime. What can be done is to be faithful in spirit to the record, and try to find one's way to the heart of the man."

I have tried in this reply to Salmon Rushdie's scurrilous attack on *Gandhi* the film and on Gandhi the man to explain some facts of which he seems to be ignorant. But it may be that he has scant regard for facts or truth since, as I have said before, his trade is fiction. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that the narrator of his prize-winning novel (a story in which dates are crucial) places the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi between the end of February and the month of September in 1948. Factually the assassination took place on January 30 of that year.

I feel sure that a writer of his repute would not make such a mistake unintentionally and, having no experience whatsoever as a literary critic, it is not for me to hazard an opinion as to what extent his novel may be autobiographical. But when the hero of *Midnight's Children* discovers his mistake, a chapter and a half later, he justifies it with the following words: "Re-reading my work, I have discovered an error in chronology. The assassination of Mahatma Gandhi occurs, in these pages, on the wrong date. But I cannot say, now, what the actual sequence of events might have been; in my India, Gandhi will continue to die at the wrong time."

"Does one error invalidate the whole fabric? Am I so far gone, in my desperate need for meaning, that I'm prepared to distort everything - to rewrite the whole history of my times purely in order to place myself in a central role?"

I do think that, before he embarked on his distorted review of *Gandhi*, Mr Rushdie might have done well to ask himself the same question.

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David Butler

How TV could tip the balance

Does the future resemble the past? If so, this election is already over. By every postwar precedent - Mrs Thatcher's victory is beyond challenge. The latest polls put her ahead by up to 21 per cent. And, though campaigns have changed voters' minds, none has eroded a lead as big as that.

In 1951 the Labour government pulled back from a 10 per cent deficit to a narrow defeat. In 1970 Mr Wilson, after a long trough, rose into the lead three weeks before the dissolution, only to lose by 3 per cent. In February 1974 Mr Heath started with a 6 per cent advantage before he lost in that almost tied contest. But those were the extreme cases. In eight other elections, the movement between the pollsters' reports at the start of the campaign and the final outcome was relatively small. Mr Foot or Mr Jenkins will indeed have to break the mould of British campaigns if Mrs Thatcher is to be upset.

Yet the future does not necessarily resemble the past. The reason so many commentators refuse to accept a Conservative victory as a pre-established fact lies not only in their natural desire to meet the readers in the excitement of an open race, but also from the experience of the last decade and, above all, of the last two years. British voters are different today from those once-solid creatures of habit that we learnt to know and trust in the 1950s. They, or many of them, have lost their traditional roots in class and parental loyalties and have started to switch from day to day under the stimulus of events.

Consider the evidence. From 1945 to 1965, the party lead in the monthly Gallup poll only twice fluctuated within one calendar year by as much as 10 per cent. Allowing for the chances of sampling, it was a period of incredible stability. But since 1965 there have been hardly any years in which the lead has not moved by at least 15 per cent. In 1982, according to MORI, the Conservative vote went from 27 per cent to 48 per cent. Since the Alliance's foundation in March 1981, its support rose from 15 per cent to 44 per cent, but now stands at 20 per cent. Local elections have shown a similar pattern.

By-elections have been even more transformed. From 1945 to 1959, only 4 per cent of contests yielded a change of party. From 1979 to 1983, 35 per cent have done so. In Bournemouth, Liberal support rose from 20 to 37 per cent during the campaign. In Darlington, SDP support fell from 36 to 24 per cent. Vote switching has plainly moved into fashion. After this has happened, no politician (and no pollster) can feel secure, even when the evidence suggests a handsome lead.

Now we are to account for the new volatility? Once there was little cause to challenge the popular belief that the children of Labour men would vote Labour, or that

owner/occupiers were Tories and council tenants were socialists. But nowadays there has been a vast increase in floating voters. And there are several reasons.

The first is that electors are more educated; successive rises in the school leaving age, as well as changes in the curriculum and teaching methods, have left some catching up to do. The second reason lies in the changing class structure, both through a diminished difference in standards of living and through greater mobility.

In 1945, 30 per cent of the British electorate lived in owner-occupied houses. Now the figure is 60 per cent. In 1945, 75 per cent of the British electorate could be classed as manual workers. Now the figure is 30 per cent. Those changes involve a vast increase in the number of people who are cross-pressured in their voting between working class family traditions and new middle class attitudes.

The third reason lies in the history of the last 20 years. Britain has declined in the world league. And Britain has had four changes of government. The years after 1964, and again after 1974, taught Labour zealots that it was not just the wicked Tories who were holding the country back. The years after 1970 and again after 1979 taught Conservatives that it was not all the fault of the silly socialists.

But the biggest reason seems to lie in the transformation of political communications. In the 1950s most citizens got most of their political information from one of the highly partisan Fleet Street newspapers, which usually reinforced their own prejudices and helped them to see the Westminster battle as a contrast between virtue and vice. But since the arrival of television and of politics on television, with carefully balanced coverage, the public vision of the parties has been transformed.

Politicians quickly learned, when intruding into the viewer's domesticity to abandon the licensed rudeness of the Commons and the hustings. They made plain in their persuasive reasonableness how much the parties' policies overlapped, and, even more, they showed themselves as similar human types. After a few years of watching politics on television, the ordinary, mildly committed citizen found it much harder to see the party battle as a struggle between angels and devils.

In the last generation voters have become increasingly cynical, perceiving their task in the polling booth as a selection of the lesser evil, hesitantly aware that they are making a marginal choice and quite ready to be persuaded up to the last minute that the other side might after all be the better bet. That is why today all commentators, not to mention all politicians, are running scared.

The author is a Fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford.

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Paul Pickering

Humour, yes, but far from a joke

We met in Hedley's tea rooms in Dunganown: "A small country town with holes, dear, just like Swiss cheese," choried Aunt Sylvia. "But the very best place for raspberry pavlovas in Ulster. Very wicked but irresistible." Betty ordered a youth to stop playing a space invader machine, and he did.

When I accidentally acquired a clutch of Irish relatives my romantic assumption was that they must be a poor Catholic family who had fought for centuries against injustice. It was quite a surprise to find a rich, Protestant clan, led by my formidable aunts Betty and Sylvia, who seem prepared to take on anyone to stay in the green rolling countryside of the Mourne Triangle.

They are not cold-hearted bigots, said Betty, but have as well developed and appreciative a sense of humour as any Catholic. To illustrate this the two ladies told the story of how my cousin William managed to lose his Ulster Defence Regiment pistol over the border in Dublin while going to a party at Trinity University. This is the sort of harmless little mishap international incidents are made of.

"It really was my fault when I packed his case," said Betty. "I put the gun in without thinking because up here they are meant to have it with them at all times in case the IRA try anything. He tied the case on the back of his motorbike and went to Dublin."

"Then somewhere by the Liffey the case, which had been tied on quite tightly fell off, and by the time he realised and went back it was gone. He didn't know his weapon was in there until he phoned home. When I told him he got in quite a panic and said he could be court-martialled. So we couldn't report it."

"We then had a call from a nice sounding man with a soft southern accent who had traced us from the address on the case. He said he had both the gun and the case and we could collect it. The man lived in a part of Dublin where the IRA have their hidey holes so William thought it was a trap."

My cousin, by this time back in the North, gathered a small Doonee like force of men to go in hot pursuit of his pistol. "The type of individuals who would even beat themselves up if left alone for a long time," one relative had commented as the fierce band left. They surrounded the Dublin house. "William was shaking when he

went to the door," said Sylvia. "The others were close in behind him when the man opened it. He turned out to be a Catholic ex-soldier who had been in the Guards in England and gave William a proper dressing down and had even cleaned the pistol for him."

"The soldier had invited some friends round, just in case there was trouble, who turned out to be republicans. So they decided to open a bottle to break the tension. It was just like that time in the First World War when the Germans and British shook hands across the trenches."

"Just imagine, Protestants from Dunganown singing rebel songs. They even had to come back across the border by an old IRA and smuggling route to avoid being breathalysed by the RUC."

Aunt Betty then told me a most unusual place to carry a gun if one doesn't want it to be found in a body search, and she ordered another pavlova.

Only poor cousin William was made to look a silly Billy by the Dublin adventure. "He's now concentrating on being a Mason instead. Ornamental not monumental," said Sylvia, choking with laughter on her high tar cigarette.

"It's our sense of humour that keeps us going," said Betty. "I have known people start telling jokes straight after a bombing, like the one about the IRA man who is refused admission to heaven by St Peter but says, 'Sorry father, but you don't understand, I'm here to give you three minutes warning.'"

Aunt Betty's own anti-terrorist device is a long bar pin kept behind the door, a weapon of the ruling class not quoted in the guerrilla manuals of Che Guevara.

"I don't care if the IRA get elected, everyone hates politicians. But if they start throwing their weight about we'll show them we can be difficult. Won't we dear," demanded Sylvia. "More tea?"

When we left Aunt Betty drove straight past the IRA front constable hunched nastily over his machine gun at the security check point where we were meant to stop. "To think his mother dressed him as a girl until he was nine. He wouldn't dare stop me."

Back home Sylvia cuddled her cat Kipling. "We laugh and on the whole things are better, but please don't just regard us as an old joke or the laugh will be on you dear." I promised never to be bigoted about Protestants again.

55/10/1983



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

TOP PEOPLE TAKE WHAT COMES

Some bets are safer than others in politics, but taken all round we will probably never find a safer one than the wager that no cabinet will ever be seen going to the country on the electoral appeal of having just awarded itself a 47 per cent pay rise. As for ordinary MPs, they may secretly have reservations about the emphasis that Mrs Thatcher put this week on her hope that they would find it impossible to accept the slightly smaller increases dangled before them by the Plowden report, but they all know in their hearts that life will be easier on the hustings for not having to explain away a pay rise of 30 per cent when most of their constituents can expect below six per cent this year. For public pay budgets the official ceiling is only 3.5 per cent.

There are glaring electoral reasons for not implementing the Plowden recommendations for the commons now. The decision will still be a mainly political one even after the election. Money is certainly a significant influence but it is seldom a crucial one on the number and quality of those seeking to become MPs. What Members pay themselves sheds such an embarrassing light on appeals for national pay restraint that no comparability study (necessarily strained) can be much to the point. But the fear

of headlines also tends to influence decisions about other top salaries where there is less excuse for it.

All the groups covered by this week's reviews have suffered from this tendency in the past, and forgone part of awards recommended by their review bodies, just to encourage the others. There is never a right time for restoring these enforced sacrifices (justifiable only at times of real emergency). The loss tends to be cumulative, and thus increasingly difficult to make up. For the 1,800 in the Top Salaries category the problem is one of publicity and not cost, for their pay is a drop in the ocean of the departmental budgets which are the Government's main concern. Servicemen and doctors are more numerous.

What the Government has done is to endorse the increases for the latter groups, and leave the top salaries on one side. All these awards are well above the going rate, though the latter are especially so, and more controversial. It is excusable for a Government which has put its fate in the hands of the electorate to defer very controversial decisions which can be put off without risk, for there is a kind of discourtesy to the voter about rushing in unnecessarily. But the next administration should not

let controversy deter it from implementing the awards in full.

The cumulative erosion must be arrested some time or it will do harm. The review body bases its recommendations not on a claim that admirals and Lords of Appeal should always enjoy the standard of life to which they have been accustomed, but on comparisons with positions of comparable responsibility, and (still more to the point) positions which are more or less direct counter-attractions for the individuals concerned, in industry or at the Bar. It is because political pressures tend inherently to depress awards in these areas that review bodies exist, to assess, recommend, and occasionally have their recommendations set aside at times of grave need.

Mrs Thatcher declared that she accepted the top salaries review's "cogent" arguments last year, before announcing that she meant to scale them down all the same. If setting aside becomes routine, the machinery becomes an irrelevance. It is no coincidence that the review bodies for doctors and for top salaries both hint strongly that another rejection would cause the system to lose credibility. Its collapse would mean more unrest in the professions, and more odium from all quarters for the Government as arbiter.

THE SOVIETS BEHIND SYRIA

Mr George Shultz is not a man who readily takes no for an answer. When he visited Damascus last Saturday, he found the Syrians, in his own words, "hardly enthusiastic" about the agreement between Israel and Lebanon. Yet when he returned home on Wednesday he told President Reagan he was "confident" that Syria would eventually agree to withdraw her troops from Lebanon in parallel with those of Israel; because, he said, "there is a wave of opinion building up in the Arab world that this is the opportunity to bring about an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon along with all foreign forces".

Mr Shultz is presumably basing his view on the evidence of his own conversations with King Hussein of Jordan and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. Neither is precisely representative of Arab opinion at large (who is?) but both have some sense of what they can get away with. In this instance what King Hussein says is less important because he no longer has any influence in Damascus. King Fahd, who is Syria's bank manager, is the one the Americans are counting on. They were encouraged by the fact that President Assad flew off to see him right after Mr Shultz's trip, and Mr Casper Weinberger derived further encouragement from his own talks with Prince Sultan, the Saudi defence minister, in Paris on Thursday.

For experienced Middle East watchers, however, this reliance on the Saudis to deliver Syria is one of the least reassuring aspects of the whole affair. Overestimation of Saudi influence - or of Saudi willingness to use that influence, which comes

to much the same thing - has been a key element in past American failures in the region.

The Saudi relationship with Syria is, in fact, somewhat reminiscent of the American relationship with Israel. On paper both Syria and Israel are client states, utterly dependent on their respective patrons. In practice the tail wags the dog, because the patron governments are more afraid of what the client state might do to them than vice versa. In the Saudi case, King Fahd and his brothers fear Syria for all sorts of reasons, ranging from straight forward assassination to loss of the last possible channel of influence on Ayatollah Khomeini's Iran.

That does not mean that the situation in Lebanon is hopeless. As Mr Shultz has pointed out, Syria is not actually being asked to approve the Israeli-Lebanese agreement as such. She is being asked not to use it as a pretext for refusing to withdraw her own forces at the request of the Lebanese government - a request which is now being made formally for the first time. It may be that her present negative attitude, and the reinforcement of both Syrian and Palestinian forces in Lebanon, are only a kind of negotiating tactic aimed at securing Syrian advantages in Lebanon corresponding to - or, more likely, better than - those which Israel obtains under the Shultz agreement. But whatever President Assad's real aims it would be unwise to count on Saudi pressure to alter them. It would also be unwise to assume that the alternative is simply to freeze the present situation in Lebanon, bad as that would be. As so often in the Middle East,

there is a real danger that if things do not get better they get even worse, and quite quickly too.

Mr Shultz implicitly acknowledged the limits of American (and Saudi) influence last Tuesday when he called publicly on the Soviet Union to "get on the side of peace". Soviet support for Syria has lately been stepped up, and that is one of the reasons that President Assad feels strong enough to resist Saudi and American pressure. Syria is not committed unconditionally to a pro-Soviet position, but Mr Shultz will find it difficult to woo her away from the Russians unless he is actually in a position to offer the return of occupied Syrian territory (the Golan Heights). Since it is hard to imagine Israel agreeing to this in advance of negotiation, if at all, it may well be that the Russians now enjoy an effective veto on further progress towards peace on any front.

Of course that does not mean that all or any Soviet pretensions in the Middle East have to be accepted. But it may well mean that a renewed American-Soviet dialogue on the Middle East is now essential. On October 1 1977 the two superpowers were able to agree on the broad lines of a desirable settlement. Since then Soviet criticism has been directed much more at American procedures - procedures from which the Soviet Union has been excluded - than at American objectives. Perhaps it is time for the West to explore ways of canalizing the Soviet Union's undoubted influence on Syria and the Palestinian organizations into real and practical progress towards peace.

WIRED FOR LIES

In the dark record of Soviet penetration of British secrets history has a grim habit of repeating itself. In 1952 intense pressure from the United States after the conviction of Klaus Fuchs and the defection of Burgess and Maclean forced Whitehall to introduce positive vetting. Thirty years later a similar cycle of security lapse and prompting from Washington has led to a further tightening of Britain's anti-mole mesh.

The Americans, whose intelligence organizations have been locked into ours by both Treaty and mutual self interest since 1946, have a right to complain stridently when a spy as damaging as Prime Minister is unmasked, particularly as he was uncovered by accident. The original police interest in him stemmed from his sexual deviation rather than the political perversion implicit in his pro Soviet leanings. Yet there is an element of holier-than-thou in Washington's attitude. An audit recently conducted by this newspaper into the number of defections and/or espionage convictions since 1945 produced the following tally: United States 57; United Kingdom 25.

The Security Commissioner's findings on Prime, though containing a battery of sensible, practical improvements in technique in what can never be a fool-proof procedure will be remembered as the occasion

when the polygraph (or lie detector) joined the defensive armoury of the positive vetting procedure. The United States authorities told the Commissioners they were certain that NSA polygraphs would have picked up an American equivalent of Prime. The Commissioners became convinced that polygraphs in Cheltenham would have kept Prime out of the Government Communications Headquarters.

The Council of Civil Service Unions does not like the idea and has denounced its use as an un-British activity that will be inefficient and unjust to boot. The Council's strictures should not be dismissed as a routine Labour movement knee jerk against anything Mrs Margaret Thatcher does, since Whitehall's unions have usually cooperated responsibly and sensibly in such matters since Mr Attlee introduced his rudimentary pre-employment vetting "purge procedure" in 1948, when MI5, the Treasury and the unions agreed to operate jointly a "no martyrs policy". But in this case the council is wrong. Alternative work in non-sensitive areas would wherever possible be found for officials denied clearance.

It is very proper that there should be concern about polygraphs. There are pleasant ways of spending a morning than being wired up by the gentlemen of MI5, but there is a clear need

to reassure the United States in this area. The very special intelligence relationship between Washington and Whitehall is central to the defence of the West.

The Prime Minister has therefore accepted the sensible and welcome controls of the use of polygraphs recommended by the Security Commission. The technique will only be applied to persons serving in the security and intelligence agencies; and only when questions such as "have the other side ever tried to recruit you?" rather than "do you have trouble with your wife or bank manager?" have to be asked. The Commissioners have recognised the unreliability of polygraphs and warned that an adverse finding of itself must not be deemed conclusive. Equally daft, though the Security Commission does not say it would be to assume that anybody who has cleared the lie detector hurdle is demonstrably clean.

Positive vetting is, has always been, and will remain voluntary. If an official does not want to endure it, Whitehall will find him work outside the Minister's private office, the nuclear side of the Ministry of Defence or the secret agencies. A post in a sensitive section of government service is a privilege not a right even for an established civil servant. The nation's security in these most sensitive areas is too important to be trifled with.

Politics and the priestly vocation

From Captain Christopher Ward, RN

Sir, As a Roman Catholic officer serving in the Royal Navy, and formerly the second-in-command of the Polar Submarine Squadron, I take exception to Canon Oestreicher's attempt (May 11) to politicise the vital priestly role of the Roman Catholic chaplains serving their flock in our nuclear bases.

In common no doubt with my fellow laymen I see that role above all as bringing the spiritual grace and human consolation of the sacraments to us - essential in our difficult pilgrimage both as Catholics and as peacekeepers tasked with maintaining the nuclear deterrent.

Our chaplains have no cause "... to return to parish ministry"; they already have their parishes, of Service men and women and their families. And, pace Mr Bruce Kent, they do, with their parishioners, find time to "... tell their rosary beads", recognising the eternal wisdom of the central tenet of St Benedict's rule: "Nothing is more important than praising and petitioning God".

No, our chaplains' role is totally non-political and may it always be so, lest it be said of us, as in his Templeton Address Solzhenitsyn said of so many others, "men have forgotten God". It is surely the summation of every priest's vocation that men should be helped not to forget their God.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER WARD,
The Flat,
Newfield,
Entry Hill Drive,
East,
Avon,
May 11.

CND and communism

From Lord Home of The Hirsel, KT

Sir, Mrs Collins has properly corrected me. The organisation of which Canon Collins was chairman at the time of the incident I described (May 9) was not the Peace Pledge Union, but Christian Action. I apologise to her for that error.

I had not in my speech named Christian Action as one of the bodies penetrated by communists, but the Canon thought that I had implied it - hence his letter to me.

I very much regret if anything I wrote has been interpreted by anyone as a reflection on the character or integrity of the Canon. That is the last thing I intended. We may have differed in politics, but I respected him and I still do as an outstanding Christian leader.

Yours sincerely,
HOME,
House of Lords,
May 11.

Opinion poll figures

From Dr John Woodman

Sir, Both opinion polls and the local elections show that of 20 potential voters, only four have decided to vote Conservative, three Labour and two Alliance. Experience shows that three will not vote and consequently the remaining eight will make up their minds between now and the election.

Reports of polls omit the "don't know" and summarize this situation as "a seven point lead for the Conservatives". These reports must be "damned lies" or, even worse, "statistics".

Yours faithfully,
J WOODMAN,
111, Knowle Lane,
Sheffield,
May 10.

From Mr David M. R. Keate

Sir, Cut and come again? Yours faithfully,
DAVID M. R. KEATE,
52 Huntingdon Road,
Cambridge,
May 10.

Sponsorship on TV

From Mr Patrick Derham

Sir, The BBC stance over sponsorship in televised soccer matches is surely devoid of any logic when one considers their attitude over show-jumping.

Almost without exception the show-jumping fraternity are sponsored and are constantly referred to by the commentators with their trade prefix. One example is Harvey Smith who rides for Team Sanyo.

Why these double standards? Yours faithfully,
PATRICK DERHAM,
Cheam School,
Headley,
Newbury,
Berkshire,
May 4.

As seen from Poland

From Mr Jerzy Urban

Sir, In my interview for the Polish Press Agency of March 9, 1983, published in the Polish press, I said that the editors of *The Times* had tendentiously distorted the title and the contents of the article written by me at the request of the newspaper. The article was published in *The Times* on March 2, 1983.

After returning from holidays, to my surprise and astonishment, I read a letter sent by Mr Boyes to several Warsaw editors in which he denied the fact of any essential changes in my article having been done without my knowledge and claimed that my interview carried untruthful grievances against *The Times* which has merely improved my article without changing its meaning.

I assume that newspaper editors may print a different title than the one suggested by the author. Yet, I believe, in any event it must not be a change that puts the title at odds with the contents because readers

Ensuring justice in ultimate things

From Mr Peter Farr

Sir, We owe, as you rightly say, (leading article, May 12) a debt to Mr Solzhenitsyn (feature, May 11). In speaking of the Soviet system he speaks with personal authority of what we in the West can know only at second hand. But in speaking of spiritual poverty in the West, he speaks of things which we no longer wish to know. He echoes Mother Teresa: there is a spiritual poverty in the West as deep and ultimately destructive as material poverty in the slums of Calcutta.

You say the churches keep pace with whose values are material and rational "in order to appear relevant". In some - perhaps too many - cases, you may be right. But in the last analysis you are deeply wrong.

The twin concept of justice between man and man, and between God and man, are woven together into the whole fabric of the Judeo-Christian teaching. Justice between God and man is primary; but if justice between man and man does not follow from it, man's love of God, as least made crystal clear, is as empty of meaning as, in recent decades, our English churches have been of people.

Marxism can take root, and find new converts, wherever justice between man and man is ignored by those who profess the love of God. Because it ignores the love of God, Marxism - and with it the whole apparatus of purely social and material values - fails at the deepest level of personal experience.

There is a distinction between what is personal and what is private. The foundations of religion are personal and individual or they are nothing. What must be built on them can in no way be private. The purely "social" gospel has no foundation, but you do less than justice to those many who, in recent years, have dug out and relaid the foundations within themselves in private, but have then discovered (often at some personal cost) the absolute necessity to build on them in public.

Yours faithfully,
PETER FARR,
12 Beechy Lees Road,
Kensington,
Sevenoaks, Kent.

Wildlife sites

From Mr Christopher Headlam

Sir, According to your Environment Correspondent (report, May 2) the "Rayner" review of the Nature Conservancy Council "reasoned that declaration of an official site can trigger off a piece of public spending. Yet the Council's sole right to designate has placed that type of public spending outside the direct control of the Government".

One can hardly call that sort of statement "reasoning". The designation of scientific sites, and the criteria for them have been set out in the NERC (National Environment Research Council) and NCC publication, *A Nature Conservation Review*, 1977.

The criteria, and their application to a particular site, may be as arguable as the designation of agricultural and forestry land into classes after survey. But the concept of scientific assessment must surely be an entirely proper function of the

From Ms Maev Denby and others

Sir, We protest against Alexander Solzhenitsyn's Templeton Address, which you have partly published (May 11) and editorially praised (May 12).

We deny that the evils of this or any age derive from the loss of faith in God, or that godlessness leads inevitably to revolution or oppression. We reply that for centuries all kinds of suffering and persecution have been accepted and justified by religion in general and by Christianity in particular, as may be seen in the history of all countries - and especially of Solzhenitsyn's own country long before the revolution.

We insist that atheists and other non-religious people are just as much concerned as Christians and other religious people with matters of right and wrong, with individual freedom and social welfare, and with the future of humanity, as may be seen in the work of so many humanists, secularists and rationalists - especially in their opposition to tyranny, whether left-wing or right-wing, whether religious or anti-religious. (Even Solzhenitsyn must recognise the part played by Andrei Sakharov.)

We suggest that Solzhenitsyn seems to be less at home with facts than with fiction and we regret that he should use his great talent and strong position to distort the truth about religious and non-religious ideas and actions.

MAEVE DENBY,
British Humanist Association,
BARBARA SMOKER,
National Secular Society,
NICOLAS WALTER,
Rationalist Press Association,
As from:
88 Islington High Street, N1.

From Mrs Mabel Tait

Sir, The Russians did an immeasurable service for the free world when they expelled Alexander Solzhenitsyn from Russia.

Yours faithfully,
MABEL TAIT,
Fairwind,
8 Moorlands Road,
Buddleigh Salterton,
Devon,
May 11.

government agencies specifically created for this purpose.

Any compensation to landowners or users for not destroying such sites is a different matter, and has been dealt with by Parliament under the recent Wildlife and Countryside Act.

In principle, can the public spending under this concept differ from the public spending on grants to agriculture and forestry?

If Parliament, in decreasing such compensation, has raised the possibility of conflict between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Environment in handing out taxpayers' money, that responsibility lies with Parliament in not resolving satisfactorily questions of land use in the national interest.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER HEADLAM,
Dallachie,
Fearn,
Ross-shire,
May 3.

Desirable residence

From Mrs Nicola D. M. Orlebar

Sir, May I bring Sir Reginald Hibbert (May 10) to task over his "desirable residence" not being found in Richmond or Twickenham?

Kings and queens from Edward I, through Elizabeth I, to George III held court in Richmond. Innumerable dukes, earls and lords have found the towns adored. J. C. Bach, George Eliot, Gainsborough, Emma, Lady Hamilton, Pope, Reynolds, Sheridan, Turner, Wordsworth and many others have found inspiration while living there.

Size, accessibility and style were presumably considered by these notables and not found to be lacking. Richmond and Twickenham are not in the middle of nowhere; they are south-west of London and well worth living in.

Yours faithfully,
NICOLA D. M. ORLEBAR,
Holt Cottage,
Fairfax Lane,
Oxshott,
Surrey.

Appeal of bells

From Mr R. Dason

Sir, Your readers both here and in Washington D.C. may be interested to know that the bells of All Saints' Spelsbury, the parish church of Ditchley are also receiving attention at this time.

As befits a rural parish with a

small and scattered population and labouring through a indefinite interregnum, our aims are more modest than the Westminster /Washington ring (May 7).

We have a pleasant toned ring of six bells hung in a tower, big and sturdy enough to house 10, cast in 1778 by Robert Wells, of Aldbourne, the third being recast in the Whitechapel Foundry in 1928.

After 200 years of speaking their message of faith and hope, we now propose to rehang the bells in new bearings, headstocks, wheels, etc. Prior to this they will go to Whitechapel for tuning.

Thanks to much effort by local people and a generous loan we hope that the bells of Ditchley parish church will be ringing again by the autumn.

Yours faithfully,
R. DATSON, Churchwarden,
Glebe Farm,
Spelsbury,
Oxford.

Point at issue

From Mr D. L. Osborne

Sir, Your readers may be amused to know that I have just received a quotation from a leading life assurance office for a "male, aged 42%, next birthday".

Are insurers now working on rates based on the date of conception?

Yours faithfully,
D. L. OSBORNE,
11 Thorpwood Avenue, SE26.

intervention and a widespread European conflict".

I wrote that the US President dreamed about Soviet intervention in Poland, while the editors of *The Times* changed the sentence so as to imply that the Polish Government, which I represent, expected Soviet intervention in Poland. It is not true. The change has twisted a politically essential meaning.

I believe that such changes are tantamount to professional dishonesty and abuse of editorial rights. Therefore, I consider Mr Boyes's protest unfounded and, consequently, expect that the editors of *The Times* will either publish this letter in full, or will print a correction in a form customarily accepted by your newspaper.

Sincerely yours,
J. URBAN, Under Secretary of State, Council of Ministers, and Press Spokesman for the Government of the Polish People's Republic,
Al. Ujazdowskie,
Warsaw,
April 7.

Making plans for extra work

From Mr P. J. Purton

Sir, In October, 1981, the Secretary of State published the report of his property advisory group. The decision of the Secretary of State for the Environment to issue a circular is timely and welcomed by the Law Society.

One problem with which developers are faced is an indication by local planning authorities that planning permission will be available for development not on the planning merits of the application alone but provided the developer enters into an agreement which will provide for works to be carried out or a financial commitment to be incurred by the developer which could not properly be imposed as a condition on the planning permission.

Where such additional works are a direct result of the granting of planning permission, e.g., a minor road improvement, there can be no objection. But a feeling has grown up amongst developers that some "planning gain" must be offered in circumstances where planning consent should be a *sine qua non*.

In consequence there have been many instances where local authorities have been demanding, as a *quid pro quo* for the grant of planning permission, the execution of works or the payment of sums of money which have no relationship at all with the development the subject of the planning application. This is now encouraged by some ambitious statements in structure and local plans, the latter subject to approval only by the district council.

The Law Society takes the view that the proposed circular should give a clear indication to local planning authorities and to developers that the circumstances in which planning gain agreements can properly be required as a prerequisite to the granting of planning permission are specific and frequent. In the absence of any direct statutory control over the actions of local authorities in this situation, the draft circular appears somewhat bland.

Sooner or later it seems to the Law Society that legislation will have to be enacted to link the statutory provisions relating to the grant of planning permission and agreements relating to "planning gain".

It would be comparatively simple to build into the appeal system an arbitration procedure, the effect of which would be to enable the Secretary of State (or possibly the Lands Tribunal) to arbitrate on the terms and conditions of a planning gain agreement which is required before planning permission can properly be granted - perhaps even to provide that planning consent may be granted subject to completion of such an agreement.

Yours faithfully,
P. J. PURTON, Chairman,
Planning Law and Land Development Committee,
The Law Society,
113 Chancery Lane, WC2,
May 10.

Not open to the public

From The Duke of Bedford

Sir, The witch hunt being carried out by the *Daily Mail* against the poor old National Trust for not allowing the public to be able to see their staff houses makes no practical sense at all.

It is completely impracticable and uneconomic to spend a minimum of £80,000 to construct a car and coach park, visitors' lavatories, protective floor coverings, ropes, posts and guide books and insurance to view three or four rooms.

From a visitor's point of view it would not be worth while to pay the high entrance fee involved because of the high capital outlay that would have to be undertaken and the cost of guides, which is the same if four rooms or 40 are being shown. There is also the cost of petrol and transportation. No one finds it good value to spend a lot of money to drive for miles and be in and out of a place in a maximum of 15 minutes.

I am sure the staff houses are charmingly furnished but contain little or nothing for the connoisseur and little for the plain nose that they could not see in their friends' houses. Certainly nothing to compare with what the Trust show in their hundreds of houses and to which, with about 30 exceptions, the public does not expect itself to visit in any great numbers in any case. Sir, I have the honour to remain, Your obedient servant,
BEDFORD
7 rue Bassa,
MC 98000,
Monaco,
April 27.

Security cheque

From Dr Robertson Towart

Sir, There has recently been much publicity about cheque card frauds, and the English clearing banks have recently introduced new Eurocheque cards for use abroad as one measure to counteract this problem. When my wife and I applied for these cards from our local bank, they arrived by ordinary post, clearly distinguishable as credit cards in an otherwise empty envelope.

On the Continent, where I worked for several years, the banks refused to send cheque cards through the post, and demanded signed acknowledgement of receipt. Perhaps some such attention to elementary security could reduce cheque card frauds in this country?

I remain, Sir, etc
ROBERTSON TOWART,
6 Pennylands Green,
Stoke Poges,
Slough, Buckinghamshire,
May 7.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 13: The Queen held a Council at Windsor Castle at 10.00 o'clock this morning.

There were present: The Right Hon John Biffen, MP (Lord President), the Lord Selkirk (Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office), the Right Hon Nicholas Edwards, MP (Secretary of State for Wales), the Right Hon Paul Channon, MP (Minister for the Arts), the Right Hon Michael Alison, MP (Minister of State, Department of Employment), and the Right Hon Sir Ian Pervell, MP (Solomon Islands).

Sir Neville Leigh was in attendance as Clerk of the Council. The Right Hon John Biffen, MP had an audience of Her Majesty before the Council.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 13: The Princess of Wales this morning visited the Gloucestershire Adventure Playground for the Handicapped at Cheltenham, near Cheltenham and Paradise House, College for the Handicapped, Painswick, Stroud.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. L. Waller
and Miss S. G. Tanner
The marriage will take place between the young son of the Right Hon Sir George and the Hon Lady Waller, of Hatchway, near Haslemere, and Susan, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs C. Tanner, of Edmonton, Alberta, on May 22, 1983 at 79 Park Avenue, Ottawa, Canada.

Mr J. P. Arnold
and Miss C. L. Godbold
The engagement is announced between the youngest son of the Right Hon Sir George and the Hon Lady Waller, of Hatchway, near Haslemere, and Susan, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs C. Tanner, of Edmonton, Alberta, on May 22, 1983 at 79 Park Avenue, Ottawa, Canada.

Mr S. R. Bittleson
and Miss V. Beeson
The engagement is announced between the son of Mr and Mrs J. R. Bittleson, of Cheltenham, and Victoria, daughter of Mr and Mrs V. Beeson.

Mr M. H. Bownock
and Miss A. J. Shawell
The engagement is announced between the son of Mr and Mrs M. H. Bownock, of Cheltenham, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. J. Shawell, of Cheltenham, Surrey.

Mr S. T. Cross
and Miss A. Steele
The engagement is announced between the son of Mr and Mrs S. T. Cross, of Bourne, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Steele, of Wokingham.

Mr R. C. East
and Miss A. M. Glover
The engagement is announced between the son of Mr and Mrs R. C. East, of Derby, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. M. Glover, of Leeds.

Mr S. S. Fawcett
and Miss L. H. Horn
The engagement is announced between the son of Mr and Mrs S. S. Fawcett, of North Yorkshire, and Leslie, daughter of Mr and Mrs L. H. Horn, of Long Island, New York.

Mr S. A. J. H. Mundy
and Miss M. E. Heyler
The engagement is announced between the son of Mr and Mrs S. A. J. H. Mundy, of Five Ashes, Sussex, and Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. E. Heyler, Jr, of Los Angeles, California.

Mr E. E. Povey
and Miss R. C. Gascoyne
The engagement is announced between the son of Mr and Mrs E. E. Povey, of Cheltenham, and Rosemary, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. C. Gascoyne, of Tebury Wells, Gloucestershire.

Church news

Appointments
The Rev J. W. Broomfield, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Cheltenham, will be officiating at the wedding of the Rev J. W. Broomfield, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Cheltenham, to the Rev J. W. Broomfield, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Cheltenham, on May 14, 1983 at 10.00 o'clock.

Services tomorrow: Sunday after Ascension

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Cheltenham
10.00: The Rev J. W. Broomfield, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Cheltenham, will be officiating at the wedding of the Rev J. W. Broomfield, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Cheltenham, to the Rev J. W. Broomfield, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Cheltenham, on May 14, 1983 at 10.00 o'clock.

KENSINGTON PALACE

May 13: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon this afternoon visited the Gloucestershire Adventure Playground for the Handicapped at Cheltenham, near Cheltenham and Paradise House, College for the Handicapped, Painswick, Stroud.

May 13: The Duchess of Gloucester arrived at Heathrow Airport this morning at the conclusion of her visit to the United States of America.

The Queen's visit to the South of England Agricultural Show on its opening day, June 9, has been cancelled because it coincides with the general election.

Zara Phillips, daughter of Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips, is two years old tomorrow.

Marriages

Mr S. Rawlinson
and Miss N. Hebdson
The engagement is announced between the son of Mr and Mrs S. Rawlinson, of Cheltenham, and Nicola, daughter of Mr and Mrs N. Hebdson, of Cheltenham.

Mr P. Scott
and Miss C. McCormack
The engagement is announced between the son of Mr and Mrs P. Scott, of Cheltenham, and Clare, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. McCormack, of Cheltenham.

Mr J. C. P. Taylor
and Miss D. J. Williams
The engagement is announced between the son of Mr and Mrs J. C. P. Taylor, of Cheltenham, and Dawn, only daughter of Mrs M. Anne H. Williams and the late Mr J. J. Williams, of Haughton, Staffordshire.

Mr S. R. De M. Trevor
and Miss J. E. Creswell
The engagement is announced between the son of Mr and Mrs S. R. De M. Trevor, of Cheltenham, and Jill, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. E. Creswell, of Cheltenham.

Mr C. L. Bethune
and Miss C. M. E. Maskery
The marriage took place on May 12, 1983, in Cheltenham, between the son of Mr and Mrs C. L. Bethune, of Cheltenham, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. M. E. Maskery, of Cheltenham.

Mr A. J. M. Findlater
and Miss H. A. Hyde Parker
The marriage took place at St. Margaret's Church, Cheltenham, on May 12, 1983, between the son of Mr and Mrs A. J. M. Findlater, of Cheltenham, and Helen, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. A. Hyde Parker, of Cheltenham.

Mr N. D. Samuels
and Miss M. S. Decker-Drysdale
The marriage took place at St. James' Church, Cheltenham, on May 12, 1983, between the son of Mr and Mrs N. D. Samuels, of Cheltenham, and Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. S. Decker-Drysdale, of Cheltenham.

Mr S. A. J. H. Mundy
and Miss M. E. Heyler
The marriage took place at St. James' Church, Cheltenham, on May 12, 1983, between the son of Mr and Mrs S. A. J. H. Mundy, of Cheltenham, and Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. E. Heyler, Jr, of Los Angeles, California.

Mr E. E. Povey
and Miss R. C. Gascoyne
The marriage took place at St. James' Church, Cheltenham, on May 12, 1983, between the son of Mr and Mrs E. E. Povey, of Cheltenham, and Rosemary, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. C. Gascoyne, of Tebury Wells, Gloucestershire.

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How the disillusioned can advance

We readily recognize idealism as a force for change in society. We are less inclined to see the power of disillusionment, a power that frequently lies in the concealed nature of the disillusionment. As a hidden force its power is largely negative; as a recognized force it can be harnessed and become a source of creative energy.

In British society, three areas of disillusionment deserve recognition and attention. The social idealism of the twenty years after the Festival of Britain have run their course. They saw the hope that architects and town planners would create a new world in which social evil would be eradicated. The good causes of reform and reconstruction, building technology and planning authority were to bring in the new world.

Alas, we now live among the ruins of our utopian ideals, and for some the planners' dream world has become a terrifying nightmare, an inner-city hell on earth from which they cry in vain to be delivered.

Much of the violence in our inner cities has its roots in profound disillusionment. Bitterness soon appears when high hopes have been dashed; a blind lashing out in anger and rage is a predictable response, an understandable grief reaction at the death of the dream.

Many immigrant groups during that period shared a similar idealism. They embarked on an exodus from poverty and hardship, fired by

the hope of material well-being in a society which many believed to be Christian in its symbols and values.

In many immigrant communities fear and disillusionment are now the dominant emotions. The promised land they sought may have yielded material benefits, but the "soul sickness" of many is a high price to have paid.

Many in the second generation of these disillusioned feel neither to the culture of their parents nor to that of the surrounding society, the promised land into which they have been born holds little hope of employment or significance for them. We should not be surprised at some of the bizarre and violent ways in which a sense of identity and significance are desperately sought.

Disillusionment would also seem to epitomize much of the nation's political life. Amid the strident idealism of market, military, and police forces, it is difficult to see many realistic options within the main political parties. Political dissent is almost as privatized as the economy, and in that direction lies the breakdown of community and a totalitarian solution.

The high hopes of what could be achieved by legislation and reform in the previous decades have given way to the demand for law and order. Social change as an ideal has been replaced by social control; individual freedom and initiative remain as the official formula to mask the more brutal ideals of an

acquisitive society in which the rich will become richer and the poor poorer.

In this dark world of disillusionment, what contribution can the church make? What resources are there in our tradition to counter the negative power of disillusionment and perhaps transform it into a source of creative energy?

First, there is in Christianity a clearly articulated tradition that sees disillusionment as the real starting point for the spiritual life. It is only when the illusory nature of much of our concerns and activity has been unmasked that the inward journey of the spirit can begin.

That was articulated very clearly by Bishop Arthur Chandler in 1908: "The law of disillusionment with the world, the introduction to all spiritual life, is only when the illusory nature of much of our concerns and activity has been unmasked that the inward journey of the spirit can begin."

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John Bagley

St Edmund's Vicarage, Bicester.

The following officer entries are the May entry to the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst on the standard military course.

Mr J. W. Broomfield
The marriage took place at St. Andrew's Church, Cheltenham, on May 12, 1983, between the son of Mr and Mrs J. W. Broomfield, of Cheltenham, and the Rev J. W. Broomfield, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Cheltenham.

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OBITUARY

DR PRIDI PHANOMYONG

Radical figure in Thai politics

Dr Pridi Phanomyong, who died in Paris on May 2 at the age of 82, was Prime Minister of Thailand, for a brief period in 1946, and was for many years one of the most influential figures in the country's politics.

This influence was exercised partly from inside the country, and partly from exile. Pridi was one of the leaders of the 1932 revolution which overthrew the absolute monarchy and established a constitution. In the turbulent years between 1932 and 1947 he held a number of leading positions in Thai affairs, and acquired a considerable following.

In 1947, however, he had to flee the country at the time of the military coup d'état, and for the rest of his life he remained in exile. From 1949 to 1970 he was in China, and from 1970 to 1976 he was in France. He remained a force to be reckoned with, however, and successive governments refused to allow him to return.

Pridi was educated in Paris and, like other Asian leaders such as Chon Enlai and Ho Chi Minh, became convinced of the need to modernize his country. On his return then to Thailand he became Professor of Law at Chulalongkorn University, and was the main civilian inspirer of the 1932 revolution.

Immediately afterwards he produced three influential documents, a revolutionary manifesto, a provisional constitution and an economic plan. The plan betrayed a variety of radical influences ranging from Sun Yat-sen to the Soviet Five Year Plan, and Pridi was forced into his first exile by a royalist reaction.

After another coup by one of his original co-conspirators back in France, Colonel Phibunsongkhram, Pridi returned, and the following years were some of his most productive. He was successively Minister of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs and

of Finance. His policies were less radical than had been expected by some, and were based on the capitalist and nationalist principles of 1932. In 1941 Thailand, now a constitutional monarchy, was occupied by the Japanese, the King left the country, and Pridi became one of three members of a Regency Council. By the end of the war he was the only surviving member but he was also, simultaneously, leader of the "Free Thai" underground movement; and that enabled him to negotiate a peace settlement with the Allies which maintained Thailand's sovereignty and enabled it to rejoin the family of the Axis, into the United Nations.

Pridi was now very powerful in Thailand and was able to put his own men into the Prime Minister's office. In March, 1946, he became Prime Minister himself. But in June King Anand died in circumstances that are still unexplained and Pridi, accused by some of murdering the King, had to resign in August.

He became a roving ambassador. He continued to upset conservatives by his efforts to align Thailand with independence movements in Indonesia, and when the coup came in 1947 he fled to Singapore, going on from there to China.

In 1949 he may have returned to Thailand briefly to take part in an unsuccessful counter-coup, but from then on lived in China. His presence there, and the tone of some of his statements, enabled his more conservative opponents to present him as a Communist; and it was thought that Peking would not have been averse to seeing him return to power in Thailand.

In 1970 he moved to Paris, but continued to be regarded by his opponents as too much of a threat to be allowed to return to Thailand.

His career started in 1928 when he became general manager of the Hotel Inter-Continental in Geneva; three years later Prince Rainier invited him to take over as director general of the Société des Bains de Mer in Monte Carlo. In 1971, working with Maxwell's, he was responsible for the lodging and care of the guests of the late Shah of Iran at the 2,500th anniversary celebrations at Persepolis.

Max Blouet's last position in London was in charge of the Hotel Inter-Continental in 1975. His brother, Louis, was general manager of the London Hilton at the same time - this being the first occasion that the two brothers had worked at the same time in the same city.

After his retirement in Paris Max Blouet was assistant for special projects to the president of the European Division of the Intercontinental Hotels Corporation. He was a widower and two sons; the sons are also in the hotel business, being the fourth generation to do so.

2,3 Travel: From the home of Mickey Mouse to the Tuscan hills; Eating Out and summer Drink

4 Values: Winners of this year's Design Council awards; Shopfront; In the Garden and Collecting

THE TIMES Saturday

5 Basil Boothroyd on Thurberism, plus other paperbacks of the month; Theatre and Galleries

7,8 Films; Music; Opera; Dance; Chess; Bridge; Family Life and the guide to The Week Ahead

14-20 MAY 1983 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

Fly fishing, once the sport of the few, has been put within the reach of all by improvements in breeding and the opening up of new waters to the fisherman. Stewart Tendler casts an eye over its charms

Hooked on the fly

I blame George Melly. I have said it before and I will say it again. When pressed to participate in shopping expeditions, wallpapering operations and the other rigours of modern domestic life I demur, pack my fishing rods and blame Mr Melly.

Within a few weeks the mayfly will be hatching at a place in the West Country that shall remain secret; and the poor man's name will have to be taken in vain again. Not that I have ever met him, you understand.

But, one crucial evening three years ago, I happened to be waiting for the BBC Radio News when the programme schedulers filled in an odd two minutes with a talk by Mr Melly, jazz singer and writer, on his passion for fly fishing.

The listener was transported to a pool on a Hampshire river, as the sun began to set in mid-summer. A kingfisher flashed through the trees as Mr Melly cast on to the water. The shadows lengthened and the world stood still. A trout rose to a fly on the surface, leaving a widening ring of ripples as he dived again.

Whether Mr Melly possesses some particularly magical powers of oratory I cannot say; but those brief, evocative minutes were fatal. I was intrigued, I investigated and became addicted to what is said to have become the fastest-growing section of Britain's largest participatory sport.

I joined the ranks of some 700,000 souls who cast their imitation flies on a growing number of reservoirs, lakes and rivers in a quest for trout and other game fish. You will see these devotees slipping away early from their places of work in the long, light summer evenings with a rod and bag in the back of the car.

Before dawn in May and June, July and August they drive from the cities towards wooded chalk streams or vast rural reservoirs. Once a week they slough off the ills of urban life and find a place where there are no telephones or bills or strains or stresses.

Unlike coarse angling, fly fishing has no need of great bundles of equipment, as mobility is important in the search for likely areas to fish. The day can be what you want it to be, filled with excitement or slow solitude, depending on where and how you want to fish, from a fast-running river to a deep lake.

Your bankside companions, you will find, are often friendly and gregarious. There is something satisfyingly esoteric and technical about the arrays of flies and bits of tackle, the discussions about hatching insects and prevailing winds.

And at the end of a good day it might be difficult to decide which was the more important - the pleasure of a day in the still of the country, or the fish that were actually caught.

Whichever sentiment is uppermost, the result, the following day, is always the same. Somehow the cares of the mind have been smoothed away.

Given the effects of such pain it is surprising that only 700,000 anglers have become hooked. But fly fishing may not remain in splendid isolation: improved fish breeding and legislative changes have inspired water authorities to open unused waters for recreational use, and a sport once associated with crusty gentfolk has now become accessible to every pocket.

Indeed, a few days after Mr Melly's talk my own career began, a little more than 10 miles from Polesdilly on a reservoir in the shadow of the Harrod's Depository. Armed with a £9 rod, a dozen highly recommended flies (highly recommended, that is by the man in the shop) and an old shoulder bag plastered with airline stickers I joined the already



The Kennet, near Kintbury, in Berkshire. Picture by Philip Sawyer

substantial line of anglers ranged along the bank.

There were no kingfishers, only honking Canada geese, and it looked as if a downpour would start at any minute. Of fish there were few.

It was a very forgettable initiation but one which has predated other days when the perfect world has seemed very close, at the edge of a meandering river or a rippling lake, balancing rural tranquillity with a fine edge of tension.

Tension? The word must look strangely at odds with the commonplace picture of the patient angler, sitting solidly by the water hour after hour, lost in some apparent half-sleep. But

no angler sleeps. The coarse fisherman always has an eye cocked to his float and the fly fisherman is constantly casting, retrieving his lure and then casting again.

Perhaps he is casting to a trout rising in the centre of a slow-moving stream where the water drifts by like smooth green oil, where tasty insects dance, hover and circle over the surface.

The size of the prey is difficult to judge because of the distortion caused by the water. A trout feeds at a measured pace, choosing from the morsels floating into its vision. As the angler watches, the fish stabs at something on the surface,

turning away with a slither of body and fins, dropping towards the bottom and back to its station.

The angler casts upstream from the fish, wary lest the fish bolts. Sunlight flickers silver on the water through the overhanging trees as the fly lands on the surface and is lost for an instant. Now, caught by the current, the feathery bait starts to float down towards the fish.

The angler crouches low, concentrating as his prey and its prey meet... without resolve. The fish moves up to the fly - then something, a calculation, an instinct, a primeval sixth sense holds the quarry back. The fly drifts on... and the fish

returns to its lair upstream.

Off comes the fly from the line and the angler hurriedly rifles his tackle box. Once again the line loops out beneath the trees dropping a fresh offering.

Riding high on the water it slips steadily towards the fish. This time the trout does not stop, lost in a blur of water which breaks the stream surface and drowns the fly.

The angler has less than a second to decide whether to let his catch move away with the bait before tightening the line, or to "strike" immediately, risking that the fish will spit out the fly.

He strikes, lifting the rod high: the line runs taut with the power of the fish which barrels across the stream to the other bank. Nothing in the world now separates man and fish but a slender cord.

Crashing out of the water the trout falls back on its side. The ripples widen as the fish dives deep, running for cover, seeking submerged reeds and tree roots.

The rod is still high, arcing under the pressure as the angler pulls and reels in precious feet of slack line. His net is somewhere along the bank and so he must move cautiously towards it, as the trout twists away yet again.

The desperate fish tries to break the thin nylon linking the fly to the thicker casting line by winding itself through a tangle of tree roots. The angler fights it clear, all the while tightening on the line.

A few yards from the bank the trout is close to the surface. The net slides out beneath it, provoking a final surge from the thrashing victim.

The victorious hunter breathes easily once more. The river smooths itself out and the flies whirl and minut. Time starts to tick again. Was that Mr Melly's kingfisher in the trees?

Still and deep waters

Many local water authorities can supply details of places in their areas where it is possible to fly fish, and each year the two main monthly magazines for the sport, *Trout and Salmon* and *Trout Fisherman*, publish extensive lists of rivers and lakes open to the public.

In general the opportunities for stillwater fishing are much wider than for river fishing, especially in England where much of the water has long been in private hands. Joining a syndicate with exclusive use of a stretch of water such as the Test in Hampshire can run to thousands of pounds for a place on what is regarded as the country's premier dry fly river.

There are also large clubs, open to members for a reasonable annual fee, which offer a choice of good rivers in many parts of the country. One in the south of England offers not only trout fishing but also the chance to fish for salmon at less than £20 per year.

Day tickets are also available on some rivers. On the Test a ticket can run to over £40 but less notable rivers will cost £10 or £12 for a day and the "bag limit" of a brace of fish. In the West Country and Wales, river fishing can be even cheaper and in Scotland and Ireland sometimes little more than £1.

In terms of value the still waters, especially the public ones, offer a greater return. The reservoirs owned by Thames Water, three of which are within an hour's drive of London, offer a six-fish limit for little more than £6 a day. These deep waters have often produced trout weighing well over 10lb.

But they are still small waters when compared to the 3,100 acres of Rutland, the 1,600

acres of Grafham in Cambridgeshire and the 2,546 acres of the new Kielder water in Northumberland. Such vast expanses are best covered by boats, and although a day is still relatively cheap a beginner might be better avoiding such daunting stretches of water.

A good choice could be the smaller public waters or some of the private lakes, often offshoots from fish farms. The prices vary from £5 to £7 for two fish to £10 or more for four but the beginner has a better chance of catching something on a lake of a few acres.

A number of these small private waters have also started to extend their seasons, which previously ran from early April or late March to October. The introduction of hybrid trout has now enabled anglers to fish throughout the winter.

Both private and public waters have adapted their prices to meet the changing needs of fly anglers. Half-day tickets, with accordingly reduced limits, are offered for people who want to fish after work, and a number of fisheries now offer season tickets valid at any time or restricted to certain days. These may prove an economy to someone who fishes a number of times each week and is unlikely to fish elsewhere; many anglers, however, prefer variety.

Whether you are an adventurous fisherman or one who stays with a favourite water certain rules still have to be followed. All anglers are required to have a permit from the local water authority which usually costs less than £5 per year. If a water is for fly fishing only, any attempts to use live bait or anything other than a fly can bring penalties.

How to tackle your equipment on the right lines

Fishing tackle shops are almost as addictive as fly fishing itself, and manufacturers and shopkeepers will seduce you with all sorts of wonderful new gadgets and inventions. But whether you are fly fishing on river or still water, it is still possible to put together the basics for about £50.

The art of fly fishing is to offer a fish an imitation of its natural insect or fish food by casting. For this you need a rod, a reel, a line, some fine nylon, flies and a net.

River and stillwater fishing require different rods and lines because of the differences in technique and conditions. River fishing usually means casting a fly accurately over short distances; with still water the angler has got to position the fly far out on the deep water of a lake or reservoir.

As a general rule rods of 6 to 8 ft are used on rivers and streams and rods of 8, 9 and 10 ft on still water. Some trout rods are 11 ft long but these are best left to the expert.

In recent years the materials used in rods have changed as a result of modern technology. Once, the traditional material, was replaced by bellow glass fibre but more recently carbon fibre has superseded glass.

The changes have resulted in progressively lighter rods which allow the angler to cast for hours before he becomes tired. Prices have dropped and reservoir rods in carbon fibre are now available for £30 or less. Glass fibre is even cheaper and still has adherents while cane, now extremely expensive, is championed by dry fly purists because its weight gives accurate casting.

The beginner on a reservoir would be well served by a cheap carbon rod. On a river a glass fibre rod would be adequate.

In either type of fly fishing the same reel will suffice, and good, simple reels are available for less than £10. What you put on the reel depends on your rod and your fishing. Rods and lines should complement each other; so a river rod will hold a light line while a reservoir rod will take a heavier line designed for casting over distances.

Manufacturers have an agreed scale. A river rod may be classed at line 4 or 5 while a reservoir rod will be classed at 7 or 8. The line you buy should match the rating of your rod: the rating is usually written on it somewhere near the grip.

Most river fishing is done with a line that floats, but reservoir fishing includes both floating and sinking lines. Prices vary from a few pounds to about £20 for top quality lines but an "economy" line is best for a beginner at £7 or £8.

Flies are attached to the lines by this, often tapered, length of nylon called casts. These can be

bought ready-made or made up from different strengths. Simple plastic connectors are available for the beginner who has yet to master his knots.

Like reels there is nothing special about nets. They can be one-piece or telescopic and vary in price.

The choice of flies depends totally on the type of fishing. On reservoirs every type of fly is allowed - from imitations of insects to inventions aimed at provoking the fish's aggressive instincts. Rules on rivers depend on the locality and in some areas only dry, floating flies are allowed at certain times of the season.

Before starting out, buy one of the many master books on the market and master basic technique. Lessons in casting can be arranged through private teachers or at some lakes and reservoirs. Casting may look simple but a few hours' practice even on the back lawn will save any embarrassment.

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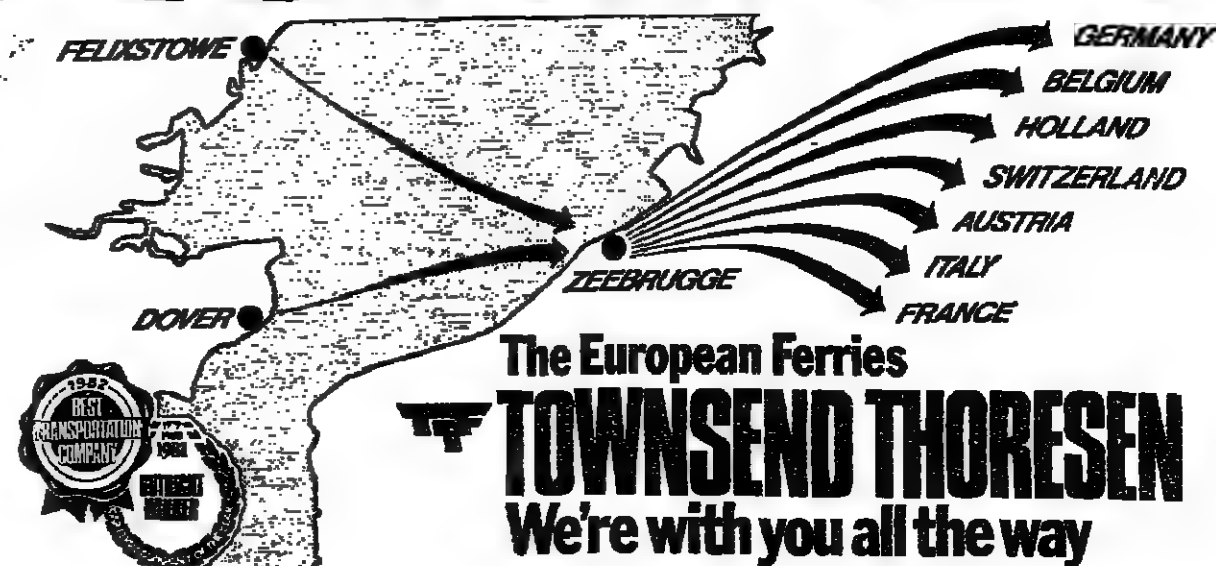
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The mouse that spawned a monster industry dedicated to fun has taken a leap into the future. Nicholas Wapshott reports

How Florida plans to keep the world dotty about Disney

The most popular purpose-built tourist attraction in the world lies in a drained swamp in Florida. It is Disney World, every American child's favourite destination and one of the biggest draws for British families visiting the United States. It is a huge permanent playground, a cross between a giant funfair and the ultimate Santa's grotto. Yet this is not just kid's stuff. Twice as many adults as children pass through the turnstiles to witness an elaborate off-shoot of cinema history - all part of a money-making scheme invented by the late Walt Disney 60 years ago.

American children talk of it with awe, as if it were a distant, magical land. Doting parents use it as the ultimate indulgence for their perfect children. They promise them that one day if they are very, very good and eat all their greens and wear their teeth braces, even at night, they will be taken there. It is, for most, a once-in-a-lifetime journey of pilgrimage to a mecca which defies a mouse.

At least, that is how the Disney Corporation would have us see it: the biggest, most elaborate, most imaginative funfair in the world; an experiment in establishing a more perfect community, where no one drops litter and everyone smiles; the brave frontier of high technology, applied to the most innocent, peaceful ends; the ultimate memorial to the genius of Walt Disney, who was more than a mere animator - prophet, all-businessman and the founder of a most original dynasty.

Disney remains largely a family company to this day and it is ostensibly for families that Disney World, in Los Angeles, and Disney World, in Florida, have been built. A Disneyland has recently opened under licence, in Japan. (The elder daughter of Ranan Lurie, the former *Times* cartoonist, works there, as Cinderella.) And the senior executives of Disney are glad that their ventures are usually reported in keeping with their stated aspirations - Disney as child-minders to the nation.

That is only part of the story. In the beginning, Walt Disney joined forces with Ub Iwerks in a commercial art studio in Kansas City. The two of them and Disney's brother, Roy, set off for Hollywood and founded an animation studio, beginning in 1923, with *Alice in Cartoon-*

land. Mortimer Mouse, quickly renamed Mickey, followed in 1927, pictures by Iwerks, voice by Walt Disney. It was their ambition to produce the finest, most perfect animations ever achieved, but perfectionism was expensive.

The financial answer was to keep an iron control over the copyright of the cartoons. Having founded a successful repertory of characters - Pluto first appeared in 1930, Donald Duck was invented in 1936, the first full-length feature animation, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, in 1937 - they made sure demand always outstripped supply, presenting then withdrawing each film in turn. Successive generations of children and parents would pay to see pictures whose production costs could not be met by box-office receipts in the short term.

The Disney formula is maintained even today. No full-length animation has yet been sold to television. They are even rationed on to the cinema screens. And when they arrive, they are immensely popular. *Fantasia* ran for months in London last year, more than 40 years after it was first released.

Matched to this created demand for films is a similarly controlled application of the copyright to merchandise. Mickey Mouse watches, T-shirts and the rest have been on sale since the early 1930s.

Disneyland was an attempt to extend this exploitation of copyright to the world of theme parks. The United States is dotted with such elaborate funfair parks, with big dippers and rollercoasters more magnificent and thrilling than anything in Britain. Disneyland was designed to be more than mere funfair. (As is usual in the

Disney mythology, every crucial decision is attributed to Walt, although very often he merely knew a good idea when he heard it and was not proud to take it as his own.)

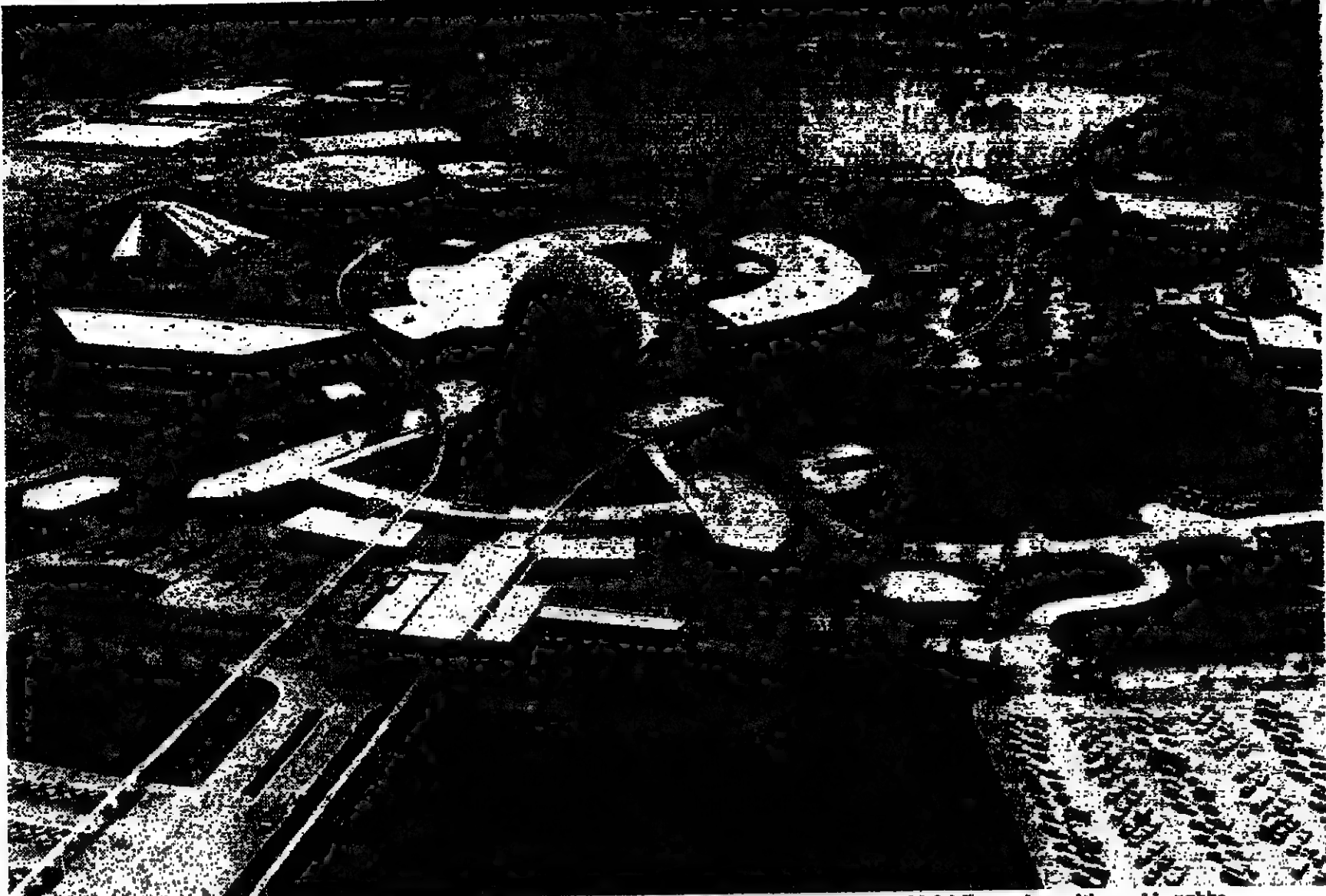
The original Disney World was designed to diversify the income of the company while further promoting the Disney copyright characters, for each ride would be based upon one of the key Disney animations. Peter Pan's Flight would take a skim over the London rooftops to Captain Hook's island; in 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea, it would be possible to travel in Captain Nemo's Nautilus; the Mad Hatter's Tea Party twirls people around in giant cups.

Disney sank every available dollar in their Hollywood site and gradually the scheme took off. It was highly profitable and, applying the same Disney standards of professionalism and perfection, the rides were incomparable, using the very best in the Disney Studio's special effects techniques, matched to the most ingenious mechanical animation. Soon they realized that the site was not big enough; too many people were spending too much money on the way there.

The solution was simple: find a bigger site. An enormous acreage of unimproved swampland was bought near Orlando in Florida, miles from any obvious entertainment attractions. All rides in Disney World were reproduced in the new Disney World. Hotels were built close to the concentration of attractions known as The Magic Kingdom: a giant A-frame structure, with a monorail running through the main lobby; one built like a Polynesian village; a golf resort and a camping ground.

To arrive there is to experience a skilful exercise in controlled expectation. The car glides along Disney freeways lined by woods. From the car to the Mississippi paddle steamer, which rumbles across the artificial lake in the direction of the tall castles of what turns out to be Cinderella's Castle. Up from the quay to Main Street USA, a pint-sized amalgam of Victorian, folkie buildings.

In each direction paths lead to the rides. It is fascinating to a 30-year-old. To an eight-year-old it would be mind boggling. Everyone soon establishes a favourite, usually Pirates of the Caribbean, floating past pillaging marauders, or Space Mountain, an ultimate switchback ride whose twists and turns are made all the more terrifying by being in the pitch black. There are racy rides for teenagers; gentle rides for the timorous. Each is performed to a similar



Epcot, Disney's foray into the space age: 250 acres of technological razzmatazz and a "world fair" complete with ye olde pubbe

high standard. Half the pleasure lies in allowing the tricks to succeed; the other half comes in trying to establish how they are contrived.

It comes as little surprise that twice as many adults as children make the journey - the effects and details are designed to fool the most discerning enthusiast. Given a quiet day, an early start and careful timing, the Magic Kingdom need take no longer than a day. However, in high season (mid-summer, Christmas, Easter and public holidays) the queues are wretched and a two-day trip is nearer the mark.

Now the Magic Kingdom has been joined by Epcot, Disney-speak, the Experimental Prototype Community of Tomorrow - which is dominated by an enormous golf-ball hall and attempts to illustrate the excitement of new technology and scientific experiment. It is more like a conventional trade fair, with pavilions sponsored by different companies. Because Epcot is new, the queues are longer, but only a couple of the rides are worth the wait. For the most part the tricks are familiar and weighed-down by bogus "educational" themes.

Beyond Epcot is another new area, World Showcase, a permanent sham world fair, with pavilions representing, so far, nine nations. Britain is represented, rather lamely, by ye olde pubbe. Mexico has a more elaborate restaurant with glorious special effects (and appalling food). France has its own truncated Eiffel Tower, sat on

top of a boutique roof. Italy has an abbreviated Doge's Palace. Japan offers a marvellous - and uncannily accurate - garden and a wonderful restaurant. The relationship between Disney and the countries is a delicate one. For instance, Israel is not represented, nor has South Africa been allowed a space. Disney executives cover their difficulties in elaborate jargon, but the truth is that even Disney's treacherous goodwill cannot suffocate international politics.

This is odd, because Disney has almost banished the American state from their property. Disney World is a benign dictatorship, presided over by a large "cast". Disney likes to pretend that the whole thing is theatre - which keeps everyone out of trouble. It must be the only place in the US where it is impossible to be mugged.

This is good for anxious parents, who can let their brats run wild, but more uneasy for a free-thinking guest, who is so encouraged to stay on the

straight and narrow - a friend of mine was reprimanded for venturing off the recommended jogging route - that it can become a little suffocating. It is a long drive to get off the property and, even then, there is nothing much for miles. Except the competition, Disney is such a pull that other theme park operators have surrounded the site with every sort of World, from Sea World to Rosie O'Grady's genuine honky-tonk revue - a whole street in Orlando made up of strictly

simulated good-time bars. It is more entertaining than the Disney parade each afternoon, which gushes with an overdose of simulated carnival. So many smiling faces and so many good manners delivered with all the sincerity of a vacuum salesman make one grateful for the early welcome of the British Rail staff at Gatwick.

Disney World is just 20 minutes drive from Orlando, and over four hours from Miami. A "world passport" is the ticket to ride at the attractions of Epcot Centre and the Magic Kingdom and a one-day adult entry fee is \$15 (\$9.55), Juniors (12 to 17-year-olds) pay \$14, and children (three to 11-year-olds) \$12. A three-day adult passport costs \$35, a four-day pass, \$45.

Prices of accommodation in the hotels within the 43-square-mile holiday resort complex are from \$85 to \$115 per room, per night. The cost does not include breakfast but up to five people share a room.

For a brochure write to the Outdoor Recreation Division, Walt Disney Productions, 31/32 Soho Square, London W1 (734 8111).

Intasun offer two ways of getting to Disney World. Fly-drive to Miami, for two, will cost from \$360 each per week or \$403 each for two weeks. They also offer a fly-coach, again Pan-Am to Miami, then Greyhound coach pass, from \$284 each for one week or \$429 each for two weeks. (\$18 5724).

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Steaming around the sulphur islands

It was I I am when the overnight ferry from Naples edged up to the jetty of Vulcano island. The scene on shore resembled a half-remembered cowboy film. Spectacular mountains surrounded a basin, covered in sand and scrub. And the shanty town in the foreground has an outback air, as if the sheriff's posse had just galloped through. Vulcano is one of the seven Aeolian islands, whose average length is five miles, and which all reveal symptoms of their volcanic origin. The most active of the islands is smoking, unpredictable Stromboli, which vomits flames, ash and lava every 20 minutes. Most of the volcanoes on the

other islands are extinct, though Etna on nearby Sicily is making headlines because it is not. But the tacky, pale-pink flanks of the mountain towering beside the jetty was steaming from its primrose yellow patches. The shopkeepers were already itching to put up their shutters for the 12-4pm lunch break, as I drifted through the flower-decked street. There's not much to buy here, but I filled my pockets with bits of rock, jumps of volcanic pumice stone, and pieces of the beautiful black volcanic glass called obsidian. Almost anyone can offer you a room to sleep in, for the only way to get rich here is via the

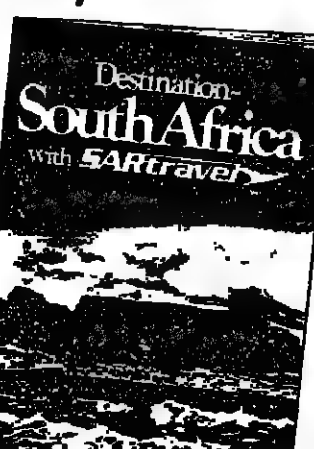
tourists. Spare rooms, cellars, out-houses and rooftop sheds were whitewashed and filled with beds for "black money" accommodation. Even in Roman times the island was renowned for its therapeutic waters. But you'll find no arched baths or pump room on Vulcano, just a hole the size of a football pitch in the yellow rocks, filled with muddy water. The hot spring that pours into the pond is supposed to cure arthritis and rheumatism, as well as skin diseases. So only a brute would deride the 30 immobile heads, dotted about the hot pool, whose looks of savage concentration suggest that they mean to leave behind the pains they have arrived with.

When you're tired of the hot water treatment, you scrape up handfuls of sulphurous mud from the pool bottom, and smear yourself all over with it. Then you sit in a small cave, and hot air from the rock face dries the mud. That is supposed to draw out the pain in the joints, as well as the acne and pimples. You then wash off in the sea, which turns out to be bubbling and gurgling away, as gas escapes from smoke holes, or fumaroles, in the sea bed. Feeling clean and relaxed, I was lying on the beach, when a sudden hissing jerked me upright. Close beside my right foot a plume of smoke burst out of the sand and rose, nonchalantly into the air. The castle rock of Lipari, the only real town and heart of the islands, is 10 minutes by hydrofoil from Vulcano, with its twisting streets and huddled cobblestones, the washing flapping overhead. It was rich and famous in Neolithic times. A daily hydrofoil (about £50 return) connects the islands with Naples and Milazzo in the summer. It takes about half an hour from Milazzo, and longer from Naples.

Ann Huxley

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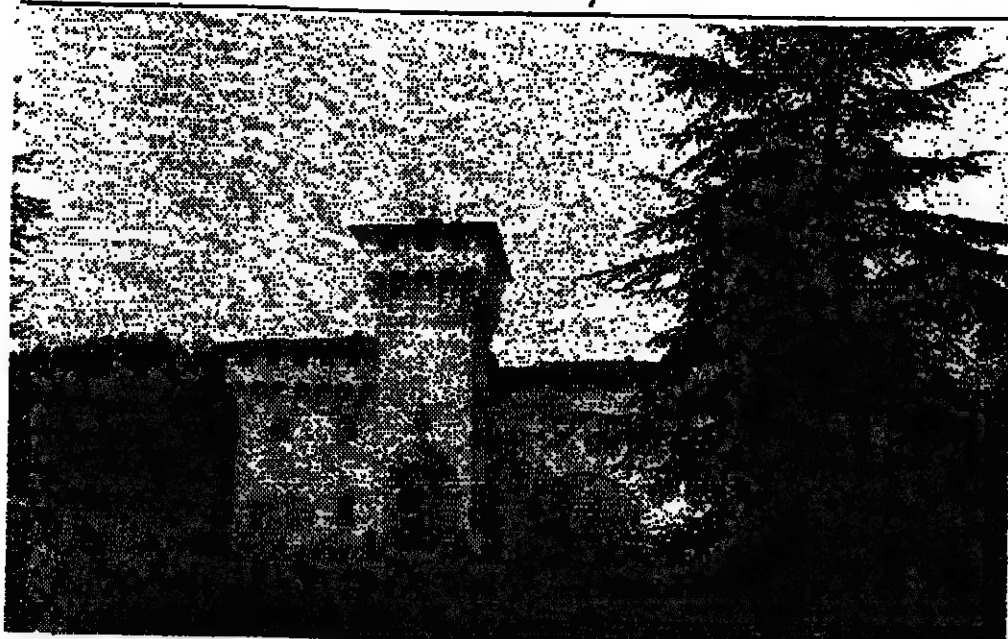
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TRAVEL/2



Rural hideaway: Sixteenth-century fortified farmhouse in the Arno valley

Across the warm hills to quiet Tuscan shrines

Arezzo is superficially an unremarkable town: intensely provincial, not a decent hotel in the place. Obviously we shall see this modest town in an hour and move on to Florence or Rome as the case may be. But the alleyways disclose curious trades. The squares hint at paganism, if all those flag societies in the walls are any guide. And note the street names: Vasari, Guido Monaco, Petrarca, Sansovino... how to account for one overgrown village of southern Tuscany giving birth to so many famous people?

The truth is that Arezzo is a cultural treasure, a metropolis of the Renaissance spirit. A bicycle ride or a few hours' brisk walking will take you to satellite villages which boast the birthplaces of, among others, Michelangelo, Paolo Uccello, Masaccio (a nickname meaning "bad Tom"), Luca Signorelli and Piero della Francesca. You can add the intimate associations of Dante, da Vinci (he mapped the district and the map is in Windsor Castle library), the della Robbias and St Francis of Assisi.

It seems a fair handful of talents for one rustic province. The old masters are represented in parish churches, village halls and cemetery chapels, their works protected not so much by the jealous regard of their communities. Both de Gaulle and Jacqueline Kennedy offered immense sums for a loan of Piero's *Madonna del Parto*, the Pregnant Virgin of Montecchi, but the village women lay down in front of it and would not let it go. Why should they? It is their totem of fecundity.

From platform five of Arezzo railway station, on the main Florence-Rome line, the so-called *Pullman*, the three-coach narrow-gauge diesel train, departs five times a day for an easy-paced 30-mile run to Siena. Just outside Arezzo it crosses over a river bridge. Here the infant Arno, flowing south, makes a U-turn and heads north-west for Florence - a topographical quirk which gave rise to the medieval jibe that the river of Tuscany took flight at Arezzo's ugliness. The main line goes downstream to Florence with this river, but the *Pullman* takes the upstream route, crossing and recrossing the Arno until it is a little further tumbling off the mountain, and road and railway can go no farther.

The upper Arno valley is called the Casentino. In Dante's *Inferno* its green slopes and bubbling streams are evoked as a torment for souls lost in hell. Dante knew the district well. He fought at Campaldino in this valley in the last great battle of the civil wars, Guelph against Ghibelline, Arezzo against Florence.

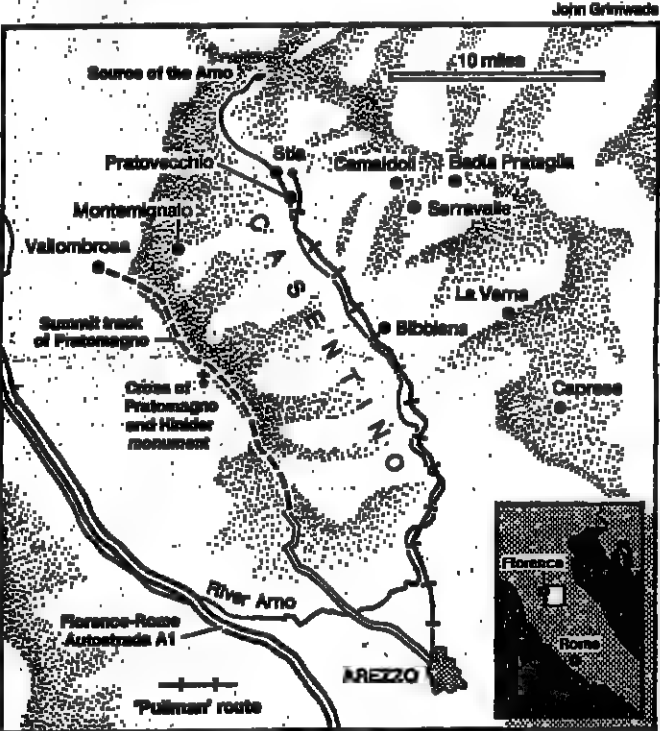
Small towns and corridors of poplars dot the water-meadows along the river's bank - towns whose community councils sit in chambers hung with Gothic tapestries, as in the middle ages. Life swims on their flagged pavements to gentle, timeless question hereabouts. "Paolo Uccello," says the shepherd's wife, preening herself like "the Bird" (*uccello*) himself. "Who walks here?" she looks agitated and walks off and later I see her talking indignantly to a neighbour and pointing at me.

Drive to the Scocchia refuge, five tortuous miles above Vallombrosa or Montemignao,

and you are launched on a lonely trek, 25 miles along the crest of purple Apennine. Solitude and wide panoramas are yours all the way to Arezzo. The only milestones on the route are the Cross of Pratomagno, a gaunt rusty pylon at the highest point, and nearby it, a monument to Bert Hinkler, the Australian aviator whose single-engine plane, a Moth crashed in the snows in January 1933 on the first leg of his Croydon-Sydney record attempt. Hinkler was found by shepherds four months later, some distance from the wreckage, partly eaten by foxes.

Soon this landscape must change. Contractors' trucks for hotels and holiday villages are beginning to carve ruts in the "Great Meadow", although the lower slopes remain relatively intact. You can walk or drive at this lower level and meet more people, especially on Sundays - mushroom gatherers, rabbit fanciers, picnickers. The slopes are everything a northern European imagines rural Italy to be. Old farms ramble, medieval towers crumble, fruit

John Grimwade



Source of the Arno

Summit of Pratomagno

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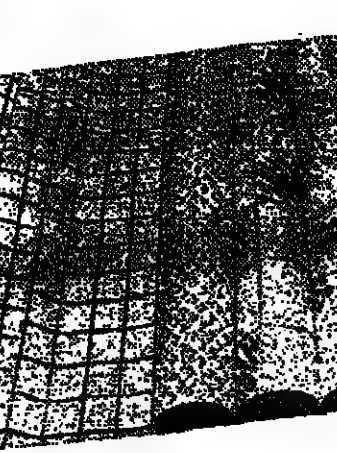
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VALUES on the Design Council awards 1983



Seal of approval, left to right: Midsummer hand-decorated tiles, about £40 a sq yd, stocks and other designs from Sally Anderson Ceramics, Pardon Mill, Harlow, Essex (0279 20982); Dandy Clip, 99p, from Payless DIY stores (59 branches); Multiview spirit level, £2.99, Selfridges; New Wave Wallpapers, £3.55 a roll (co-ordinating fabrics £3.25 a metre), John Lewis or other stockists from House of Mayfair, Cranlington, Northumberland (0670 736113)

Should Princess Diana be a champion of design?

A £1.4m helicopter and a 99p plastic clip this week carried off the major design prizes of the year. From the 27 winners of the 1983 Design Council awards, the Duke of Edinburgh chose these two for his own designer's prize - £500 each to commission an object to commemorate the occasion.

There could be no doubt that the royal seal of approval had been based on personal experience of the products. Prince Philip flew the Westland 30 to and from the award ceremony in Cardiff and told what he had already found a use for the Dandy Clip - an adjustable clamp, which can be used for fastening almost anything to anything - "of all unlikely places on my carriage" and that Lord Snowdon had used it on his camera.

Nevertheless there was a feeling among some companies that the consumer and industrial categories should be separated. If the Council did create a separate consumer category the perfect patron would surely be the Princess of Wales.

Could she not be asked if she would be willing to do for British consumer products what the Duke of Edinburgh has done for industry, and what she has already done, by simply being herself, for British fashion?

There were nine awards in the consumer sections, showing a remarkable range of function and price. Yuki's superb luggage designs in top quality soft leather for Papworth (first reported on this page in March, 1981) should set a long way towards convincing disbelievers that the British leather trade, once so famous, is not actually dead from the soles up; stockists include Harrods, Harvey Nichols in London, Finnigans, Wilmslow, Watson Prickard, Liverpool, Jollis, Bath.

Sally Anderson's Midsummer range of hand-decorated tiles are as handsome as any produced in Italy. They are in modular designs and can be

arranged in so many permutations and colours that customers can achieve an individual effect without the expense of commissioning a one-off mural.

In the middle price range are House of Mayfair's New Wave range of wallpapers and co-ordinating fabrics - young, fresh and reasonably priced - wrapping paper and cards by Millimetre, Mindbender puzzles by Lonsdale Buxton and in the every-house-should-have-one class the Multiview spirit level, which shows levels at several different angles, by Rabone Chesterman. For photographers there is the Quadmatic pack for studio flash by Bowens and for fishermen the Dragonfly 60 fly fishing reel.

Having served on one of the award committees this year, I can vouch for the thoroughness of the judging procedure, the testing, the investigation and the insistence on expert technical reports on the items submitted. The one aspect of the selection procedure which worried my fellow judges was how we could be sure that we had really been presented with the best that British industry could produce - and if not, why not?

To discover how industry itself viewed the awards, I spoke to some of last year's winners and the feeling that came across was that yes, the awards were good for prestige; no, they couldn't actually attribute extra sales to them; yes, they were

highly regarded abroad; no, British people who weren't in the design field didn't seem to know what they meant. And, a most important point, both industrialists and consumer manufacturers thought they would benefit from completely separate award schemes; each felt swamped by the other.

Rediffusion Simulation, whose team won the top Duke of Edinburgh's prize in 1982 for its flight simulator, found that their award increased their clients' confidence in the company - a vital ingredient when you are dealing in complex machinery costing £5m which is the hub of a pilot training programme.



Wrapping paper and cards by Millimetre, stocked by Paperehouse, Tottenham Court Road, London W1; Scribbler, 170 King's Road, SW3 and 29 James Street, WC2; Birmingham ArtsShop, City Arcade, Birmingham; Artworks, 6 Upper Maudslayi Street, Bristol

feedback from Boeing in Seattle and from TWA," says John Yeomans, managing director of RSL and a member of the south-east regional council of the CBI. "We shall continue to capitalize the award by using it in our brochures, but then as a company with an export market of 85 per cent of our turnover we have to have our fingers on the design pulse."

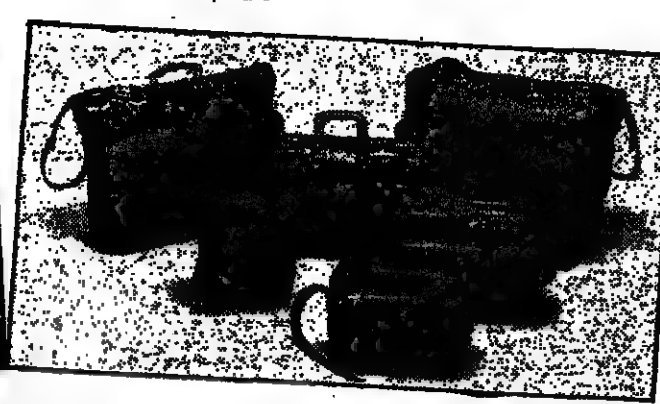
"I suspect much of British industry is much more inward looking and doesn't even consider the implications of Design Council awards - they think of the Council as 'that place in the Haymarket that has electric irons with tags on them'."

"I have a high regard for the people who run the awards scheme, but the emphasis in the public's mind is too much on consumer products. If industrial awards were separated from consumer ones the Council could do a lot more to appeal to industrialists - particularly to companies that are not big enough to have large public relations departments which bring the directors' attention to the advantages an award can bring."

One of the problems in encouraging industrialists to

spend time and effort on anything but the basic business of survival in difficult economic times is that the effects of the design awards are difficult to quantify. For Dunlop the award meant prestige and a more ready acceptance by the public of a revolutionary new golf ball covering; for Ford it helped toward the "general background of recommendation which is part of the whole image building process". Neither could actually point to booming sales as a direct result of the awards, which is the only statistic that matters to disbelievers.

Yet without exception competitors regarded the design awards as the highest accolade they could win because they felt



The Yuki collection in red, green or black for Papworth; back row two-ant carrier £170, business case/overnight bag £154, two-suit carrier/suitcase £235; front row small shoulder bag £58, zippered shoulder bag £42, flight bag £78

they were being judged by their peers. They all admired the thoroughness of the judging panels, the high standards required and the need to make detailed presentations before technical experts.

For the smaller companies producing consumer products the effects were more marked. For George Luck Puzzles it was the difference between surviving and not during a very difficult trading year; for although the results were not immediate sales began to pick up at Christmas and are now 25 per cent higher than at the same time last year and exports have doubled. Even so, George Luck found that the public and the gift retailers were very hazy

about the exact meaning of the award labels.

The consumer and decorative side should be separated from other categories - it's no wonder the gift trade doesn't get the point when toys and wrapping paper are given awards alongside trucks and flight simulators.



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"We were disappointed by the publicity, too. The pop papers are more interested in Prince Charles diving to the Mary Rose than in his Dad giving away awards on which our economic survival depends."

Peter Coleman of Farhana Designs supports this view. Since last year's award for their stationary they have expanded into kitchenware, tableware and ceramics and are planning to launch a designer label range in America.

"It definitely helped to give us credibility as designers, particularly abroad, but it's a pity the media here don't want to know about the success stories. In Germany design awards would be on television. Here they are more interested in interviewing a cat up a tree."

It would be reassuring to feel that the Design Council is capable of living up to some of its own criteria - innovation, flexibility and relevance to today's needs - by adopting some winners' suggestions.

Unfortunately, when any criticism is voiced the Design Council's collective head remains at an attentive angle so that it looks as though it is listening, but the eyes glaze over and you know it is thinking of the agenda for the next meeting.

But it is now 26 years since the first Design Centre awards were made - all to consumer goods - and 16 years since awards were introduced for industrial products. If neither partner in this arranged marriage is entirely happy, is it not time to rewrite the rule book?

Beryl Downing

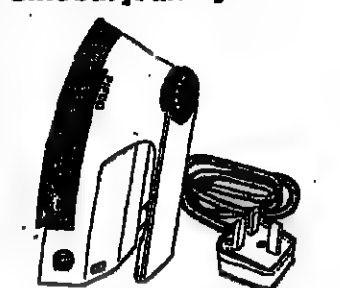
SHOPFRONT

Postscript to the Designs awards - those manufacturers who still think design is irrelevant should listen to Peter Gorb's views on the subject at a two-day conference called Coming Home to Design, in London next month.

Peter Gorb, one of the conference's main speakers, is senior fellow in design management at the London Business School. He believes that the easiest way to turn businessmen off the idea of good design is to suggest that it is to do only with taste and creativity. He will be putting this point to delegates representing industry, retailing and design on June 16 and 17 at the British Academy Conference Centre, 195 Piccadilly, London W1.

Among other speakers will be Terence Conran; design consultant Dinah Casson; Michael Webber, managing director of Fitco; and Robert Heller, editor-in-chief of Management Today. For details of the programme and a list of speakers write to Gerald Oliver & Partners, 32 Neal Street, London WC2 (040 3353).

Smooth journeys



For pressing engagements on holiday or on business travel a new, neat iron by Pifco. A scaled-down version of a full-sized iron, it has dual voltage, thermostatic control, a non-stick coated soleplate. It costs £12. Selfridges will have it next month, or Pifco's Retail Data Bank (081-681 6321) will give names of local stockists.

Pandora's playbox



Stocks of storage are needed for children's toys - and the easier to clean, the better. These inexpensive and sturdy plastic boxes come in red, beige and yellow. Lids are available in beige only. Castors are optional. The large size box (18 1/2 in x 18 1/2 in x 9 1/2 in) costs £3.85, medium (16 1/2 in x 13 1/2 in x 9 1/2 in) £3.45, and £1.85 and set of castors £1.75. From John Lewis, Oxford Street, London W1, and branches in Brent Cross, and Milton Keynes. Also at Peter Jones, London SW1.

IN THE GARDEN

Strike silver with clean air and a light spot

Colour in the garden does not have to come from flowers. Most gardeners are aware of the possibilities of foliage colour but more use could be made of the silver-foliaged plants.

These plants owe their silver colour to small hairs covering the surface of the leaf or to a white bloom on the leaf. Silver-foliaged plants are nearly always found in dry parts of the world. In consequence, they are ideal for garden situations where they have light but where moisture may not be easy to come by. The essentials are

well-drained soil and good light; shady conditions are no good for these plants. If grown in the shade or in poor light, they may remain a dirty grey, neither green nor grey. If exposed to the dry conditions they have become adapted to, they develop a strong grey or silver.

Town or city gardens are not ideal sites. Hairy-leaved plants do not like to have their hairs clogged up with pollution and will show this in their growth. Plants which retain their leaves throughout the year are harder to accommodate than those which either shed their leaves or die back to a perennial root stock. Selection of site is therefore very important.

It is well worth attempting to change the conditions of the selected site by artificial means, removing shade if this is possible, and ensuring that plants will not have their toes in water. Many plants will grow very well in ground with a high humus content but which allows surplus moisture to drain away quickly. South to south-west slopes exposed to the full blast of the sun are usually the best positions.



Senecio laxifolius

A principle not always understood is that a dry plant will tolerate lower/harder temperatures than one in a wet position or wet soil. Some plants which would succumb in the winter if grown in a wet situation will survive in a dry one. However, exposure to cold

drying winds is not to be encouraged and some protection from the north and east is desirable.

Preparation must be thorough. Remember the need to keep the roots out of wet soil; the neck of the plant should also be kept dry; they may accept a well-drained heavy soil. Consider the use of grit or sand at soil level as well as in the prepared hole. There are always exceptions to the rule, but the best time to plant most silver or grey plants is about now, from late April to mid-May.

There is a wealth of silver and grey plants to consider for your garden, some with flowers as well as foliage to commend them. Many are well known, but should not be rejected on this account.

Senecio laxifolius is a shrub with a strong silver foliage, and yellow flowers almost throughout the summer. It spreads rather than grows upwards, reaching a height no more than about 4ft. It is hardy almost everywhere. Santolina chamaecyparissus has scented foliage which is more grey than silver; yellow flowers appear in the

summer which have no great value and are best pruned away.

One plant I have a lot of time for is Helichrysum petiolatum, although it is suspect in a cold winter. Grown as a dot plant to keep the roots out of wet soil, its heart-shaped leaves and climbing or trailing habit make it very versatile and it is good in boxes or hanging baskets. Eucalyptus gunnii is most attractive, with its juvenile foliage. As the plant grows, the lovely rounded leaves give way to less attractive pointed ones. Veronica olympica has rich silver foliage and needs to be grown as a biennial. Yellow flowers on a spike 6ft high appear in the second year. Convolvulus cneorum, about 18in high and a sub shrub, is difficult to grow. But its silver leaves and white flowers in the summer make it a must.

Fuchs of silver and grey-foliated plants vary, as do sizes, but £1 for herbaceous plants and £4 for shrubs is a good guide. A specialist is Rampratts Nurseries, Bakers Lane, Brainswick, Colchester, Essex.

Ashley Stephenson



Azara microphylla

well; it makes a good wall plant as well as a good specimen in the garden. Like so many plants which are not fully hardy it should be planted in well-drained soil. An open position is preferred but it will succeed in partial shade. Dense shade is of little use as the tree rarely attains its full shape and beauty in these conditions.

There is a variegated form, a fine small tree, whose creamy white edging to the leaves makes it a must for the gardener who wants something different. Once planted it requires little or no attention, needs no pruning and is usually free from pests and diseases.

The price depends on availability but small plants are available from Notcutts of Woodbridge at £5 each.

Hemerocallis

The Day Lily is well named. Each day a flower opens on the flower stalk and dies before the following sunrise. However, there are enough flowers on each spike to ensure a long flowering period. Hemerocallis will accept almost any garden situation except cold wet soils. Leaves can be up to 2ft long and are strap or sword-shaped. Flowers appear a little while after the leaves. Good light is the first requirement. If this is available, the Hemerocallis will bring colour to the garden over a greater part of the summer. Day Lilies are so accommodating they can be, and regularly are, moved throughout the summer with

very few casualties, provided they are allowed to dry out after moving. Leaves should be cut to ground as they die in the winter, except in cold wet areas where it is advisable to wait until the spring before removing leaves. The hybrids are the ones to grow. These vary in colour from yellow to red. Stafford has deep red flowers with a light throat, Morocco Red is deeper in colour, but very reliable. Whitford is a light primrose with a greenish centre. Burning Daylight and Nashville are orange, the latter with a redish band on the petals. Hyperion is a rich yellow and George Cunningham a definite pink. Prices are up to £1.60 each. But many plants can be obtained for about £1.



Hemerocallis Marion Vaughan

COLLECTING

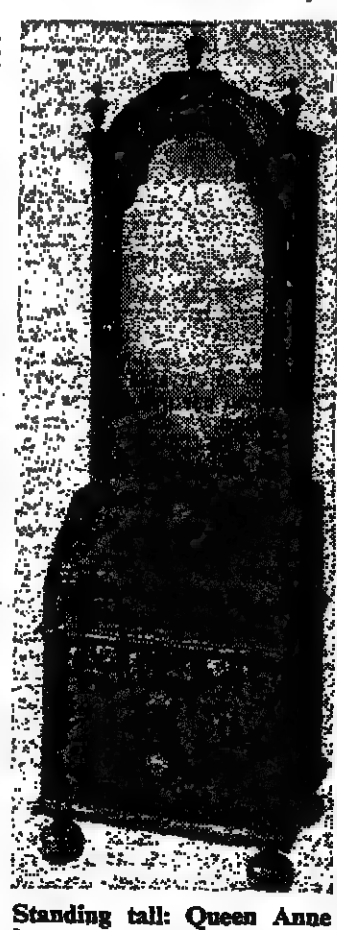
June antiques fairs promise unrivalled buying season

Forewarned is forearmed, and any collector worth his or her salt will know that London is the place to be in June this year. Despite last year's gloomy predictions about the fortunes of the antiques trade, there seems little doubt that June's events - the Grosvenor House Antiques Fair, the Fine Art and Antiques Fair at Olympia, the International Ceramics Fair at the Dorchester, and the 25th Antiquarian Book Fair - will be successful enough to establish an annual international "season" for collectors.

Perhaps the most interesting of these events is the Dorchester Ceramics Fair and Seminar, which was held for the first time last year and was the brain-child of dealers Len and Yvonne Adams and Brian and Anna Haughton. The 1982 fair was certainly an impressive show and was visited by 6,000 people. They found a compact but gloriously varied display of porcelain, pottery, glass and enamels which represented the best international dealers' best stock. In retrospect, it seems incredible that no one had thought of organizing such a specialist fair before, but perhaps the ceramics fair has set a useful precedent, for the Dorchester followed it up last autumn with an equally successful and even more absorbing arms and armour fair.

The ceramics fair will be at the Dorchester from June 10 to 13 and has gained the additional drawing-power of the Cincinzo glass collection as a loan exhibit. This consists of 140 drinking vessels, from Roman and Islamic pieces to Venetian, German and English enamelled Beilby glass, all bought since 1971.

There has been some occasionally undignified wrangling over who holds the title of successor to the Grosvenor Antiques Fair which was abandoned after union picketing in 1978. The former organizers amalgamated with the Burlington Fine Arts Fair and will again be holding a fair at the Royal Academy in October. But meanwhile the idea of an antiques fair at Grosvenor House has been revived and has received the full and enthusiastic backing of the British Antique Dealers Association. The fair runs from June 9 to 18. Some assiduous buying has been going on in London and provincial salerooms on the



Standing tall: Queen Anne bureau bookcase c1710, Hallidays at Olympia

part of the 80 or so British dealers who will be taking part, and no doubt some remarkable treasures are waiting in the wings for the big day: the organizers estimate that some £60m worth of goods will be on display, with everything from chandeliers to icons, and from scientific instruments to nets.

However, the ordinary collector might find that there is a greater range of objects suited to his pocket at the Olympia fair (June 3 to 11), especially in the silver section. Olympia is traditionally the most successful trading fair, and also the largest, with 200 dealers exhibiting. It also has a later date for objects, making it unquestionably the place for collectors of Art Nouveau or Art Deco. Olympia should look impressive this year as eight backdrops from the V&A's Theatre Museum collection, by artists such as Picasso, Delaunay, Gontcharova and Bakst,

will be suspended from the roof of the hall. This may well be the public's only chance to see the works, as they are too large to be shown in the Theatre Museum's planned new home in Covent Garden.

In its 25 years of existence, the Antiquarian Book Fair has expanded from 28 to more than 100 stands, and this year will house some 25,000 rare books, manuscripts, autograph letters, musical scores, prints and atlases.

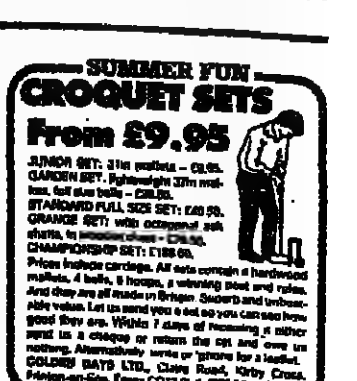
Over the years, such gems as an original score by Brahms and a first edition of Mrs Beaton's Book of Household Management have been discovered there. The fair will be at the Europa Hotel, Grosvenor Square, London W1, from June 14 to 16.

Should collectors find they still have time on their hands after attending all these events and some of the impressive lectures by international scholars at the Dorchester Ceramics Seminar, they might like to sign up for the International Conference on Oriental Carpets at the Barbican Centre from June 9 to 12. The Barbican, Hayward and National Gallery and many London carpet dealers holding exhibitions to coincide with the conference. (Full details appeared in the Saturday section on April 23.)

With all this activity in London in June, one wonders whether dealers in other countries will be able to find any stock to rival the millions of pounds' worth which will be crammed into the city during these crucial days.

Certainly the British trade are hoping that their international competitors will find themselves pretty short on customers.

Isabelle Anscombe



Summer fun: Croquet sets from £9.95

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دکتران التخصص

REVIEW Paperbacks of the month

Gnawing the funny-bone of our fears and foibles

"Dear Thurber," wrote John O'Hara (a few of the letters are to, rather than from), "What does a Thurber do? What is he?"

That I cannot answer. But I write in the grip of the Thurbers, and it is a troublesome complaint. It gets you up at three in the morning in a confused and insecure condition induced by over-exposure to the sage of Columbus, Ohio: his Life and Times, his Croesus and Curious, the Owl in his Attic, the Seal in his Bedroom, and the rest of his assaults on the mind which make up these (est.) 778,000 words. That doesn't count the letters, or such picture captions as "Touché" or "What have you done with Dr. Millmore?"

"Touché", the artist handsomely admits, was someone else's idea. I did not know that. He claims that the creature assumed to have eaten the hapless Millmore was a hippopotamus, and rebukes *The New Yorker*, always obsessive over filing, for putting the drawing on record as "Woman with strange animal", though most will go along with the filing-clerk. Stranger animals, given names, are bred from the inextinguishable invention in his "A New Natural History". My favourites are the plighted and unlighted Troths, small and faintly beaklike, looking snug and wistful respectively, but it is hard to choose.

And O'Hara's questions still hang in the air. Having somehow missed, or perhaps forgotten over the decades, those acclaimed Thurber classics, *The Night the Bed Fell*, *The Night the Ghost Got In*, I now wonder, deeply confident, how they came to seize discerning members of the

Vintage Thurber, Vols I and II, edited by Helen Thurber (Penguin, each £4.95)
Selected Letters of James Thurber, edited by Helen Thurber and Edward Weeks (Penguin, £2.95)

laughing public. Not that they are not funny, but the fun is physical, almost knockabout. True, Thurber is more cerebral, the wry comedy of social observation through a uniquely distorting lens, stripping us naked in our common faults and follies.

It may be that readers, so often, Thurber characters in their fears and vanities, boredom and obtuseness, needed to be led from the conventionally comic into more rarefied and delicate fields; and all unaware that they were Thurber's own people. Strange, analogous, almost, to the puzzle about what Lancelotti audiences find funny in Lancelotti comedians.

As it happened, I had these books in the house when a visiting couple, having unconsciously talked Thurber dialogue and struck Thurber attitudes all evening, noticed the master's works on the way out and paused to praise him. The husband went quite overboard about everything in *Writ*, the piece demolishing card-table bores, and that after boring on for half an hour about recollected bridge-hands. We are all vulnerable to Thurber, but a lot of us do not know it. To claim that some of us do is tempting, but would be dangerously hubristic. We could have missed something.

How true is the autobiographical stuff? This could be asked of anybody's. Few tell

all. Either memory is unreliable or selection prudent. With Thurber, the suspicion is that he tells more than all, carried out of fact by the habit of fiction. In *Drift Board Nights* we can believe that after frequent summonses before the board for medical tests (though his vanishing eyeight had made these abortive from the first), he got to be around often enough to be taken for one of the doctors: but the acceptance quivers when he assumes the role, passing or rejecting fellow candidates in the chest-and-lung section. Still, it is encouraging to see even so taut and disciplined a writer losing occasional control.

On the other hand, his straight reporting - and it is easy to forget how much he did of that; for instance, on the Loch Ness monster, and the Paris scene just after the first war - exudes faithfulness and credibility, let alone representing models of that kind of writing.

The writing is of all kinds. Laughter prevails, but in, say, *Evening at Seven* or *One is a Wanderer*, the bleak desolation of the human condition chills the blood. The letters, though not meant for print, depart little in style and mood from the published works, but cast on them some revealing insights, particularly the trials and tribulations attending his "Life" of *New Yorker* editor and enigma, Harold Ross. Most moving are the series to his opthalmologist, Gordon Bruce. Their courage and invincible humour, in a man going irrevocably blind and knowing it, tell more of the inner Thurber than perhaps anything else here.

Basil Boothroyd



Harold and Vita at Sissinghurst in Kent

Blushing revelations illuminate an elite

George V laughed aloud over it; Edmund Wilson thought it his best book, but Harold Nicolson, who had dashed off *Some People* at speed to amuse himself, was later embarrassed that he had ever put his indiscreet pen to paper. If *Some People* was, perhaps unfairly, to become Nicolson's trademark, it provided one of the most entertaining insights into the intellectual and social elite of the early twentieth century - as well as an intriguing portrait of the author.

In various locations, from Oxford to the embassies of Madrid and Constantinople, Nicolson creates nine half-fictional types who possess characteristics which once attracted him but which he now finds staid. In addition to the celebrated Arcturion, Lord Curzon's alcoholic valet, they range from the public school hero who ends up as a Lloyd's underwriter to the laundrette aesthetic whose poetry becomes as "habesque" as his behaviour. In gently dissecting their idiosyncrasies, Nicolson exposes his own, but he is a connoisseur of such style and sympathy that, although he appears to see these characters in half, he leaves them at the end intact and beaming.

His wife also gained fame from a diversion, written for fun and money, of which she was later ashamed. *The Edwardians* by Vita Sackville-West's most popular success, is in contrast to *Some People* a coy contrived novel as artificial as the society it reflects. Her sly grip on its characters, who seem as if brushed off the

Some People by Harold Nicolson (Oxford Paperbacks, £2.50)
The Edwardians by Vita Sackville-West (Virago, £2.50)
Sissinghurst: The Making of a Garden by Anne Scott-James (Michael Joseph, £5.95)

same stencil, may be due to her ambivalence towards them. An ambivalence she invests in the "ridiculously handsome" and moody young Sebastian.

The heir to a vast estate - a thinly disguised Knole - Sebastian has commendable reservations about his mother's set, a gaggle of vacuous duchesses with silvery laughs and hair like yellow sponges. He also holds an understandable affection for his inheritance. Rejecting the advice of a polar explorer to leave it for a three-year journey, he falls in with a married Lady ("the most beautiful woman in London"). After much scandal and a modicum of self-discovery, he does finally decide to travel.

The Edwardians was published in 1930, the year Harold abandoned the Foreign Office and decided with Vita to buy Sissinghurst. That she was a better "plantsman" than novelist is borne out in Anne Scott-James's engaging history of the garden. The author takes one down its straight path, designed by Harold, and assaults one with "shards of scorn" from the jumbles of roses. "The essence of the Sissinghurst style is profusion", Miss Scott-James argues. A pity she too is often so susceptible to it.

Nicholas Shakespeare

How brave new worlds poured from the pulp-writers' pens

"When I first encountered science fiction," Pohl writes in *The Way the Future Was*, "Herbert Hoover was the President of the United States, a plump, perplexed man who never quite figured out what had gone wrong..."

Pohl points out two major effects of the Depression on the infant science fiction. The first was purely economic: the growth of the pulp magazines, which were cheap and could be resold almost endlessly. The second was the climate of opinion it generated, especially the anti-establishment tone Pohl sees in science fiction then and subsequently. "When you invent a new civilization planet, you have to invent a new society to inhabit it when you invent a new society, you make a political statement about the one you live in..." With much of this "small and incestuous world", as well as ensure acquaintance with the luminaries of the genre.

What is strange, however, is that apart from his observations on the Depression, Pohl is curiously reticent concerning his feelings about science fiction. At the end of his book, he states his love for the genre without saying what exactly it is about science fiction that excites him. Another regrettable omission is an index.

Echoes of Pohl's autobiography give an interesting resonance to *Preferred Risk* by Pohl and Lester del Rey, now in its first British paperback edition.

The Way the Future Was by Frederik Pohl (Granada, £2.50).
Preferred Risk, by Frederik Pohl and Lester del Rey (writing as Edson McCann) (Methuen, £1.75).
The Trouble Twisters by Poul Anderson (Granada, £1.25).
Split Infinity by Piers Anthony (Granada, £1.55).
The Nonborn King by Julian May (Pan, £1.85).

The Dancers at the End of Time by Michael Moorcock (Granada, £2.50).

The collaboration arose out of the "small incestuous world" the Pohl and the del Reys came together for a weekend and spent the next 17 years as neighbours; the novel was written in between watching the television broadcasts of the McCarthy hearings, and is shot through with a tone of anti-authoritarianism blending with millenarian concerns for society.

In *Preferred Risk* the omnipotent Company has ended war through global insurance. Even death may be cheated by "suspension" in the Company's vaults. Why then is there insurance? The collaboration is not without its weaknesses (spot a particularly glaring contradiction of plot on pages 85 and 163), notably an often irritating heavy-handedness. But the narrative has sustained pace and a capacity to provoke, not always intentionally.

The Trouble Twisters, by Poul Anderson, newly reprinted tales from the early sixties, follows the scrapes of youthful merchant adventurer David Falkayn, "sharpest young trader in the Polesotechnic League and susceptible only to the lute curves of unwary space girls".

At times ludicrously condescending in their implicit assumptions, Anderson's narratives contradict Pohl's notions of anti-establishment science fiction: Falkayn's escapades are the interplanetary embodiment of the American capitalist idealism of the Kennedy era, unquestioned and unquestioning.

Split Infinity, by Piers Anthony, is the first volume of the new seemingly obligatory science fantasy trilogy and sees the self-styled alternate between the demanding tests of the Game he must win to remain on his home planet and an other-world of magic. Mr Anthony seems happier, if more indulgent, following the fantasy; the descriptions of the Game are muscular, but terse.

The Nonborn King, by Julian May, "Book Three in the Saga of the Exiles", lurches beyond the confines of the trilogy as well as those of decency; at the end of a mishmash of psycho-babble we are threatened with a fourth volume in this humourless bulk of a book. For the record, a tangle of time-travel and tians, their tantrums and trulls, complete with sub-Tolkien cartography. Awful. It will probably sell thousands.

The Dancers at the End of Time, by Michael Moorcock, of yet another trilogy, recalls the strengths and weaknesses of the Ladbroke Grove school of British science fiction/fantasy. Engagingly, earnestly English in their conceits and comedies, Moorcock's time-trippers are as delightful - and dated - as the dandified indulgences of the psychedelic high summers that inspired them.

Greg Neale

A traveller hides from the throng

The Hidden Places of Britain by Leslie Thomas, Penguin, £4.95

much of a hurry to get anywhere.

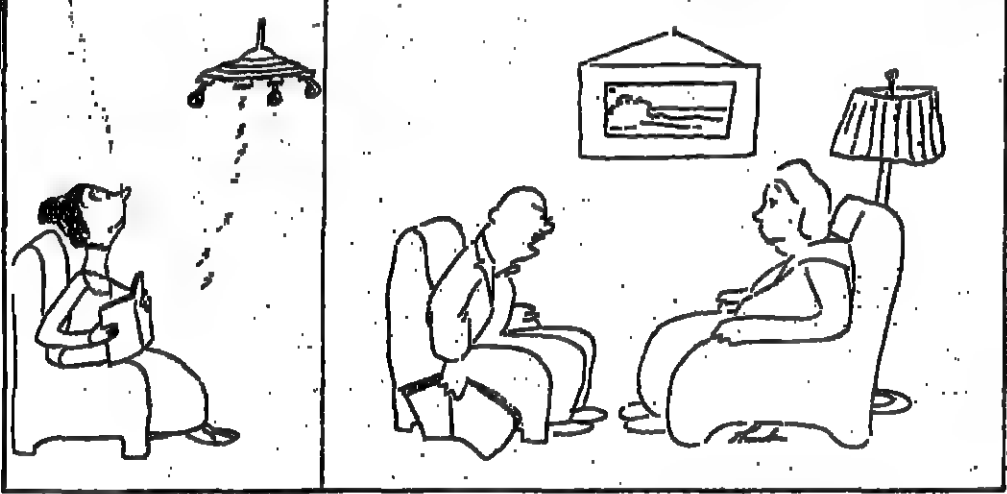
Some of his hidden places are obvious, such as Shetland and western Ross; others are within an hour's drive of London, such as the forgotten stretches of the north Kent coast or the weedy and overgrown stretches of the Oxford Canal. Hidden places need not be remote; they can just as well be on the doorstep but ignored as the crowds drive past them in their hurry to get somewhere else.

Thomas's 13 hidden places span the length of these islands from Unst in Shetland to Cape

Corwall, a hidden place in winter when the tourists are hibernating in their cities. At each, the reporter mellowly into a descriptive essayist and a dedicated listener, gathering the lore and the lives of rooted residents who regard the next county as the other side of the world.

The trouble with books about hidden places is that they encourage people to discover them, and they are no longer hidden. Leslie Thomas's book is less of a danger than some, for many readers will be quite content to travel through his easy, entertaining and picturesque narrative from the comfort of their hidden armchairs.

Alan Hamilton



Electricity was leaking all over the house. I assume then, that you regard yourself as omniscient. If I am wrong correct me!

PREVIEW Theatre

Bush's rare bird in the hand

A Pulitzer Prize-winning play, *Crimes of the Heart*, set in steamy small-town Mississippi, opens at the Bush Theatre, Shepherd's Bush, London W12, on Wednesday. *Crimes* - which enjoyed a long Broadway run and won Best Play at the New York Drama Critics Circle - was also something of a scoop for the tiny Bush, which won the British rights against strong competition from the Royal Shakespeare Company.

One reason is the theatre's close connexion with the United States. For some time it has put on an American play each year, including *Lone Star* and *Private McGee* by the Texas Jamboree. This time, the Bush Theatre has secured the rights to the play *Crimes of the Heart*, which was produced in 1979 at the Actors

Theatre of Louisville where it was the Great American Play contest at the Louisville Festival.

Its New York premiere was at the Manhattan Theatre Club where it won the Pulitzer prize and it ran at the John Golden Theatre on Broadway from April 1981 until early this year, gaining the tribute "the most adorable - tragic-comedy New York has seen in a long time" from *Cine* Bureau of the *New York Post*.

Simon Stokes, who has directed several American plays at the Bush, saw it in New York 18 months ago but was told the rights were tied up. Instead, he was offered Beth Henley's second play *The Miss Firecracker Contest* which proved popular when the Bush staged it last year. Partly as a result the theatre finally managed to secure *Crimes of the Heart*.

which Stokes hopes will now attract interest in the West End. The play concerns the three McGraw sisters after the arrest of the youngest. The middle sister, who has left for Los Angeles to be a night-club singer, is summoned back home to help with the crisis by the eldest, who is settling into spinsterhood looking after their grandfather.

The strongly cast sisters are played by Brenda Blethyn, who was in the original cast of *Steaming*, Amanda Redman, who co-starred in *Windy City*, and Wendy Morgan, who appeared in the TV serial *Picture* and co-starred in Schlesinger's film *Yankee*.

Christopher Warman



Peter Ustinov as the composer in his new play, *Beethoven's Tenth* (see *The Week Ahead*, p8)

Critics' choice

ANOTHER COUNTRY Queen's (734 1188)
Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 3pm and Sat at 5.15pm
Wars won on the playing fields of Eton are at the opposite end of an English public school as a breeding ground for traitors. A fascinating production by Stuart Burge with a cast including Daniel Day-Lewis and John Douglas.

THE BEGGAR'S OPERA

Cottesloe (528 2252)
May 18 and 20 at 7.30pm.
In repertory
Richard Eyre follows up his splendid production of *Guns and Dolls* with a gutsy revival of John Gay's proto-musical. The vibrancy of the staging and a company led to rousing good effect by Paul Jones's Macbeth are complemented by Dominic Muldowney's music.

CALL ME MADAM

Victoria Palace (834 1317)
Final performances today at 3pm and 7.30pm
Noelle Gordon bounces back into musicals with a splendidly brassy ambassador Sally Adams, the hostess with the mostest, in this often comic but highly enjoyable Irving Berlin classic of 1950.

A MAP OF THE WORLD

Lytton (528 2252)
Today at 3pm and 7.45pm.
In repertory
David Hare debates art versus social action in the form of a duel between an ex-patriot Indian novelist and a radical English

Journalist, against the background of a Bombay conference on world poverty.

A witty, eloquent and fatally over-ingenious production, with a fine central partnership between Roshan Seth and Bill Nighty.

NOVA MULHER

Concourse Gallery, Barbican Centre, London EC2 (638 4141).
Until May 31, Mon-Sat 10am-11pm
The Festival of Brazil begins with a two-part show giving an overall picture of the work of women artists in Brazil today and of Brazilian women artists based in Europe. An exhibition of works by 10 of the former and nine of the latter, covering a wide variety of media, is accompanied by another devoted to Rita Loureira's colourful paintings "Interpretation of Magnum".

THE HAGUE SCHOOL

Royal Academy, Piccadilly, London W1 (734 9052). Until July 10, daily 10am-6pm
The Hague School of painters laid the foundations for some of the developments in twentieth-century art. Inspired by seventeenth-century Dutch canvases, their paintings between 1870 and 1900 were avidly collected in America and Britain. One hundred and thirty landscapes, marine scenes and interiors by Bloemr, Bosboom and other members of the school

THE AMERICAN PHOTOREALISTS

Fischer Fine Art, 30 King Street, London SW1 (839 3842). Until June 3, Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm
The United States was the original home of the movement of painting known as photorealism or hyperrealism, and it continues today to be one of the most fruitful sources of new art along this line. Fischer, who have distinguished themselves as the main London home of the equivalent British movement, now offer a cross-section of work by 20 American artists, none of whom are as yet well known over here.

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DUBLIN Abbey (001 744805)
Mon-Sat at 8pm directed by Michael Bogdanov, with Stephen Brennan, Neil Tobin, Joan O'Hara, Desmond Perry. Staged in modern dress.

GLASGOW: Mayfest (central booking and information on 041 221 5158/522 5961). Ends today
The first performance in the city's first International Festival of Popular Theatre and Music.

CHICHESTER: Festival Theatre (0243 781312). A Patriot for Me by John Osborne. Today, May 18-21 at 7.30pm; matinee today, May 21 at 2.30pm. In repertory
A revival of the tragedy in which an over-ambitious army officer is blackmailed into spying for Tsarist Russia. Directed by Ronald Eyre, with Alan Bates.

STRATFORD: Royal Shakespeare (0793 265222). *Twelfth Night*. May 17, 18 at 7.30pm; matinee today and May 19 at 1.30pm
Directed by John Caird, with Miles Anderson, Gemma Jones, John Thaw, Zöe Wamaker, Daniel Massey and Emrys James.

NOTTINGHAM: Playhouse (0602 419419). As You Like It. Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 8.15pm; matinee today and May 28 at 4pm
The fifth and last in a series of productions of Shakespeare's comedies, performed at the Playhouse over the last two and a half years. Directed by Richard D'Oyly Carte, with John Curry, Louise Jameson.

WORTHING: Connaught (0903 35333). *Relative Values* by Noli Coward. Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 3pm and 8pm; matinee on Wed, 2.30pm
The sedate atmosphere of a country home is disrupted by the arrival of a Hollywood star. Directed by Alan Davis, with Anna Neagle.

IPSWICH: Wolsey (0473 58725). All Women and Sons of Boys by Mary Green. Tue-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 4.45pm and 8pm; matinee on Wed, 2.30pm
The final show in the Wolsey season is the culmination of a two-year project, which uses transcripts from conversations with local residents in an original musical documentary about life in Suffolk earlier this century: its sub-

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 Credit cards 01 935 9332 1st floor

Today 14 May 7.30 pm	VERA BRENKOVSKA sings £3.50, £2.50, £2.00, £1.50	South Africa 10 Variations in the Italian Style BWV 999, Beethoven; Sonata Op. 27 No. 1; Schumann 2; Chopin Op. 25 No. 12
Tomorrow 15 May 7.30 pm	LINDA STREIB £3.50, £2.50, £2.00, £1.50	Beethoven Cycle 2nd of 8 concerts; Beethoven: Sonata No. 10 in E-flat major Op. 10 No. 6; and Sonata No. 14 in C minor Op. 131
Monday 16 May 7.30 pm	ANITA LINDA STREIB £3.50, £2.50, £2.00, £1.50	Beethoven: Sonata No. 10 in E-flat major Op. 10 No. 6; and Sonata No. 14 in C minor Op. 131
Tuesday 17 May 7.30 pm	JOHN KRAUSE £3.50, £2.50, £2.00, £1.50	Beethoven: Sonata No. 10 in E-flat major Op. 10 No. 6; and Sonata No. 14 in C minor Op. 131
Wednesday 18 May 7.30 pm	THOMAS ZIMMERMAN £3.50, £2.50, £2.00, £1.50	Beethoven: Sonata No. 10 in E-flat major Op. 10 No. 6; and Sonata No. 14 in C minor Op. 131
Thursday 19 May 7.30 pm	MARIE LINDA STREIB £3.50, £2.50, £2.00, £1.50	Beethoven: Sonata No. 10 in E-flat major Op. 10 No. 6; and Sonata No. 14 in C minor Op. 131
Friday 20 May 7.30 pm	DOUGLAS BOYD £3.50, £2.50, £2.00, £1.50	Beethoven: Sonata No. 10 in E-flat major Op. 10 No. 6; and Sonata No. 14 in C minor Op. 131
Saturday 21 May 7.30 pm	JOHN KRAUSE £3.50, £2.50, £2.00, £1.50	Beethoven: Sonata No. 10 in E-flat major Op. 10 No. 6; and Sonata No. 14 in C minor Op. 131
Sunday 22 May 7.30 pm	LINDA STREIB £3.50, £2.50, £2.00, £1.50	Beethoven: Sonata No. 10 in E-flat major Op. 10 No. 6; and Sonata No. 14 in C minor Op. 131
Monday 23 May 7.30 pm	ANITA LINDA STREIB £3.50, £2.50, £2.00, £1.50	Beethoven: Sonata No. 10 in E-flat major Op. 10 No. 6; and Sonata No. 14 in C minor Op. 131
Tuesday 24 May 7.30 pm	JOHN KRAUSE £3.50, £2.50, £2.00, £1.50	Beethoven: Sonata No. 10 in E-flat major Op. 10 No. 6; and Sonata No. 14 in C minor Op. 131
Wednesday 25 May 7.30 pm	THOMAS ZIMMERMAN £3.50, £2.50, £2.00, £1.50	Beethoven: Sonata No. 10 in E-flat major Op. 10 No. 6; and Sonata No. 14 in C minor Op. 131
Thursday 26 May 7.30 pm	MARIE LINDA STREIB £3.50, £2.50, £2.00, £1.50	Beethoven: Sonata No. 10 in E-flat major Op. 10 No. 6; and Sonata No. 14 in C minor Op. 131
Friday 27 May 7.30 pm	DOUGLAS BOYD £3.50, £2.50, £2.00, £1.50	Beethoven: Sonata No. 10 in E-flat major Op. 10 No. 6; and Sonata No. 14 in C minor Op. 131
Saturday 28 May 7.30 pm	JOHN KRAUSE £3.50, £2.50, £2.00, £1.50	Beethoven: Sonata No. 10 in E-flat major Op. 10 No. 6; and Sonata No. 14 in C minor Op. 131
Sunday 29 May 7.30 pm	LINDA STREIB £3.50, £2.50, £2.00, £1.50	Beethoven: Sonata No. 10 in E-flat major Op. 10 No. 6; and Sonata No. 14 in C minor Op. 131

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A serious step for Dud the buffoon

"Most people still think of you as a bit of a buffoon," Dudley Moore's American congressional candidate is told in the early minutes of *Six Weeks*. Most people in Britain certainly do, yet across the Atlantic the pocket-sized jazz pianist and former partner of Peter Cook has risen to the status of male pin-up and all-round superstar.

Moore's ascent began with his supporting role as a randy British expatriate in *Foul Play* (1978). Audiences liked his eccentricity, his Britishness, even his smallness. Then came *10* (1979), where he tottered through Blake Edwards's elegant slapstick as a sexually frustrated songwriter increasingly bedevilled by drink. In *Arthur* (1981) he never had a sober moment, and his American success was sealed.

Six Weeks, released in the States just before Christmas, marks an important step away from comedy. For there is little outright buffoonery in the life of congressional candidate Patrick Dalton (his political party is discreetly unspecified). He becomes emotionally involved with the fate of a precocious young girl dying of leukaemia (played by Katherine Healy, a talented ice-skater and ballerina acting for the first time).

He becomes equally involved with her mother, the head of a cosmetics empire (played by Mary Tyler Moore - once a pet TV comedienne, though she now



Brief encounter: Moore meets leukaemia victim Katherine Healy (left) and Mary Tyler Moore

adopts the lordly manner of a soap opera queen). With such complications, there is clearly little time for fun - or even politics.

Scriptwriter David Seltzer (*The Mirror*, *Table for Five*) derived this artful concoction from a novel by Fred Mustard Stewart. For seven years the project ran hot and cold, then suddenly became a reality in 10 weeks during the winter of

1981/2 - the hurried schedule was caused by Moore's crowded diary and the need to catch Christmas in New York.

The director assigned was Tony Bill, better known as a lively producer (*The Sting*, *Taxi Driver*) and a boyish-looking actor (he was the John Dean surrogate in *Washington: Behind Closed Doors*). In *My Bodyguard*, his previous film as director, Bill showed a promi-

ing talent for quiet observation: here, he needed all his skills to prevent the film dissolving into puddles of sentimentality.

Following *Six Weeks*, Dudley Moore returned to buffoonery: a remake of Preston Sturges's comedy classic *My Wife/My Family* has been in production since January.

Geoff Brown
Six Weeks opens at the Leicester Square Theatre on May 18.

Critics' choice

CONFIDENCE (18)
 Gate Notting Hill (01 222 8844) (18)

Isztván Szabó's austere, compelling tale of emotional conflicts between two fugitives posing as man and wife in Nazi-occupied Hungary; filmed with the same sureness, insight and excellent use of modest resources that marked the director's *Mephisto* (made two years later). *Confidence* must be photography by Lajos Koltai, and a haunting central performance by Ilkko Békési.

EDUCATING RITA (15)
 Classic Haymarket (01 935 2141) (15)
 Warner West End (01 935 2141) (15)
 Michael Caine and Julie Walters play teacher and pupil in Lewis Gilbert's film adaptation of Willie Russell's play.

EUREKA (18)
 Odeon Kensington (01 935 2141) (18)
 Screen on the Hill (01 935 2141) (18)

Nicolas Roeg's latest cinematic puzzle explores the empty life of a former gold prospector and turns up a preposterous combination of *Citizen Kane*, over-the-top Hollywood melodrama and occult hog-wash. Vivid images abound, but the film is rather less meaningful than it thinks. With Gene Hackman, Theresa Russell, Rutger Hauer.

FANNY AND ALEXANDER (15)
 Lumière St Martin's Lane (01 935 2141) (15)
 Also at Glasgow Film Theatre May 16-21 (01 332 6535) Edinburgh Film Theatre May 22-June 4 (01 225 2688) London's chief cinematic pleasure: Ingmar Bergman's amazing evocation of life's joys and terrors, staged with exceptional audience, beauty and lightness of touch. Traditional Bergman themes are deftly woven into the mixed fortunes of a Swedish family early in the century. Masterful, loving performance.

FRIDAY THE 13TH, PART III (18)
 ABC Baywater (01 935 2141) (18)
 ABC Fulham Road (01 935 2141) (18)
 Classic Oxford Street (01 935 2141) (18)
 Plaza Piccadilly Circus (01 935 2141) (18)
 Steve Miner's sequel in 3D, set at the lakeside resort with his grisly history of mass murder. With Dana Kimmell and Paul Kratz.

GANDHI (PG)
 Classic Chelsea (01 935 2141) (PG)
 Odeon Kensington (01 935 2141) (PG)
 Odeon Marble Arch (01 935 2141) (PG)
 Warner West End (01 935 2141) (PG)
 Awarded eight Oscars, Richard Attenborough's three-hour-long, carefully crafted and sumptuously photographed life of the Mahatma is a courageous attempt to film what many considered unfilmable. With a remarkable performance by Ben Kingsley.

PASSION (18)
 Camden Place (01 935 2141) (18)
 The presence of star names such

as Isabelle Huppert, Hanna Schygulla and Michel Piccoli represents the only obvious concession to public taste in Jean-Luc Godard's self-styled attempt at "democratic" cinema. The mingled activities of film-makers, factory workers and owners are beautifully photographed in wintry Swiss landscapes; difficult, noisy, riveting and infuriating.

TOOTSIE (PG)
 Classic Chelsea (01 935 2141) (PG)
 Odeon Kensington (01 935 2141) (PG)
 Odeon Leicester Square (01 935 2141) (PG)
 Expert comedy about desperate actor Dustin Hoffman finding financial success and emotional turmoil as a female soap opera star. Larry Gelbart and Murray Schisgal's knowing, witty script never loses sight of the serious ramifications; Sydney Pollack directs with self-effacing skill, and Hoffman's performance is remarkable. With Jessica Lange, Charles Durning, Teri Garr.

THE RISE TO POWER OF LOUIS XIV (No cert)
 ABC Fulham Road (01 935 2141) (No cert)
 Until May 25 Roberto Rossellini one of the glories of post-war Italian cinema, ended his career making sober, penetrating historical reconstructions. This is easily the most imaginative - an insidious and graceful account of Louis XIV's ruthless power games.

SOPHIE'S CHOICE (18)
 ABC Fulham Road (01 935 2141) (18)
 Empire Leicester Square (01 935 2141) (18)
 William Styron's novel about the life and friends of a novel about the life and friends of a Holocaust survivor is distilled by director Alan J. Pakula into a series of striking scenes that never finally cohere. Meticulous acting, though, from Meryl Streep, Kevin Kline and Peter MacNicol.

PREVIEW Music

Concerts

METAPLUSIS
 Tonight, 7.30pm, St John's, Smith Square, London SW1 (222 1061) The Young Musicians' Symphony Orchestra under Spilva Argente gives the UK premiere of Janis Joplin's *Metaplusis*; later comes Bruckner's Symphony No. 7, and in between Jenny Dravins sings arias including the Mad Scene from *Hamlet* by Thomas.

BANG ALL DAY
 Tonight, 7.30pm, Purcell Room, South Bank, London SE1 (928 3191, credit cards 928 6544) The London Camata Choir sing Fritz's *My Spirit Song* All Day; Wishart's *Clouds*, Ireland's *Hills*, Joubert's *Kontakion*, Jackson's *Song for a May Concert*, and more.

BERG AND BERG
 Tonight, 7.30pm, Royal Northern College of Music, 124 Euston Road, Manchester (061 273 4504) Peter Donohoe plays Berg's post-Tristanesque Piano Sonata and then joins Richard Deakin (violin) and the RCM Sinfonia under Sir Charles Groves in Berg's Chamber Concerto. Donohoe is also heard in Mozart's Concerto K 491.

BERKELEY'S 80TH
 Tonight, 7.45pm, Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (928 3191, credit cards 928 6544) Sir Lennox Berkeley's 80th birthday is celebrated by the



Peter Donohoe plays Berg

English Sinfonia and Norman Del Mar with performances of his *Windsor Variations*, *Sinfonia Concertante*, *Divertimento* and *Palm Court Waltz*.

PORTFOLIO MOZART
 Tomorrow, 7.30pm, St John's, Smith Square, London SW1 (222 1061) The Young Musicians' Symphony Orchestra under Spilva Argente gives the UK premiere of Janis Joplin's *Metaplusis*; later comes Bruckner's Symphony No. 7, and in between Jenny Dravins sings arias including the Mad Scene from *Hamlet* by Thomas.

SIDEREAL PREMIERE
 Tomorrow, 8pm, The Place, Duke's Road, London WC1 (587 0031) Music Stage gives the world premiere of Fabek's *Sidereal*, "which," says the leaflet, "makes

extensive use of theatrical effects". Also on the menu are his *Arise* and *Lee Solary's The Rockless Sleeper*.

FISCHER, YO YO
 Tomorrow, 8pm, Queen Elizabeth Hall A characteristically substantial programme by Annie Fischer includes Beethoven's Sonatas Opp 79 and 101, Chopin's Sonata Op 35 and Schumann's Op 27 No. 1, and Schumann's *Kinderzansen*. At 7.15pm Yo Yo Ma plays Bach's first suites for unaccompanied cello (and Nos 4-6 next Sunday at the same time).

FRASIE OF COFFEE
 Tomorrow, 11.30am, Wigmore Hall, 36 Wigmore Street, London W1 (935 2141, credit cards 930 5232) The Accademia Arcadica's concert is called "In Praise of Coffee" and includes Bach's "Coffee Cantata" and a Bernier cantata named *Le Café*. This, indeed, is a Wigmore Coffee Morning, and you get a free drink afterwards though nothing intoxicating: apéritif, squash - or coffee.

SZYMANOWSKI
 Tomorrow, 7.30pm, Wigmore Hall Herbert von Plessis undertakes Szymanowski's elaborately beautiful *Messiques*; grouped round them are Chopin's Ballade Op 47, Fantasy Op 49 and Schubert's Piano Sonata D 845.



Sir Lennox: Celebrations

TIPPETT, BEETHOVEN
 Mon, 1pm, St John's The Lindsey Quartet couple Tippett's madrigal-influenced Quartet No 2 with Beethoven's Op 95; this will also be broadcast on Radio 3.

PIECES OF WOOD
 Wed, 7pm, Royal College of Music, Prince Consort Road, London SW7 (583 3643) A fine percussion programme is offered by the RCM Twentieth-Century Ensemble: Steve Reich's *Music for Pianos of Wood*, Varèse's classic *Ionisation* and Xenakis's *Persephassa*. Free.

FAIRFIELD QUARTET
 Wed, 7.30pm, Purcell Room The Fairfield Quartet play

effectively contrasted quartets by Ravel, Shostakovich (No 8) and Mozart (K 488, "The Hunt").

ZINGARA TRIO
 Wed, 7.30pm, Wigmore Hall Plugging their latest Phoenix LP, the Zingara Trio play Haydn's Trio Op 50 No 2, Dvorák's "Dumky" Trio Op 90 and Frank Martin's little-known Trio of 1930.

ORIGINAL RACHMANINOV
 Thurs, 7.45pm, Queen Elizabeth Hall Connoisseurs' Red Alert: Philip Fowke offers Chopin's complete waltzes and the greatly to be preferred original version of Rachmaninov's Piano Sonata No 2.

POLYPIANOLISTICS
 Fri, 7.30pm, Purcell Room Ravel Lawford and Denis Hall proffer a panorama of polyphonic pyrotechnics, with Beethoven's Symphony No 5 on a pair of pianolas, works by Chopin, Rachmaninov, and items specially written for pianola by Milhaud, Bax (it is his centenary this year) and Stravinsky.

VIVALDI GALORE
 Fri, 7.45pm, Queen Elizabeth Hall After his Sinfonia in F, the London Vivaldi Orchestra plays five Vivaldi concertos for either solo viola d'amore or recorder and a recorder concerto by William Babell.

ERIC CLAPTON
 Mon-Thurs, Hammersmith Odeon, London W6 The guitars of Clapton and Albert Lee and the keyboards of Chris Stainton are propelled by the bass of Duck Dunn (late of Booker T and the MGs) and the drums of Roger Hawkins (of the Muscle Shoals studio rhythm section).

NICO
 Tues, Ace Town Hall Parade, Brighton, London SW2 (274 4463) All thoughts of *deceit* will long behind her, the dark lady of the Velvet Underground trails Gothic ballads and an imperishable legend.

EDDIE VINSON
 Thurs, UCL Theatre, Frogna, London NW3 (431 0144) The effervescent "Cleveland" sings and plays alto saxophone with bluesy humour and drive.

ROBERT PALMER
 Fri, Capitol Theatre, Aberdeen Working quietly at his base in Nassau, Palmer has arrived at a fascinating synthesis of soul music and modern electro-rock. His concerts teeter beguilingly on the brink of the perfect resolution.

Opera

COVENT GARDEN
 Tonight and next Saturday at 5.30pm is the time to see the revival of the Royal Opera's warm-hearted production of *Die Meistersinger* with, as last time, Hans Sotin as Hans Sachs, Gerald Evans as Beckmesser and Lucia Popp as Eva. Colin Davis conducts. Highly recommended. Tuesday and Thursday are queuing days. (240 1068)

ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
 As their London season draws to a close, tonight and Wednesday provide two more chances to see David Pountney's powerful new production of Prokofiev's *The Gambler* and opportunities on Tuesday, Thursday and next Saturday to see *The Magic Flute*. Katherine Pope replaces an indisposed Marilyn Hill Smith as Papageno. (836 3161). Booking is well under way for ENO's Plymouth season starting on May 25, so if you want to see *Rigoletto*, *Carmen*, *Die Fledermaus* or the *Flute*, ring while there are tickets left. (0752 669586, credit cards 257222).

WELSH NATIONAL OPERA
 Tuesday is the opening night of a new production of *Carmen* which promises to strip the work convincingly to its bones. Romanus Luke, Katherine Pope, a double-bill with Puschkin's work of the same name read by Lord Bernard Miles. Tomorrow at 3pm and 7pm at Brighton College. (0273 682127)

BRIGHTON FESTIVAL
 The theme is the late works of Mozart and the opera is *Rosine*. Krasovsky's *Mozart and Salieri* in a double-bill with Puschkin's work of the same name read by Lord Bernard Miles. Tomorrow at 3pm and 7pm at Brighton College. (0273 682127)

FILMS: Geoff Brown and Peter Waymark. Concerts: Max Harrison. Rock and jazz: Richard Williams. Opera: Hilary Finch. Dance: John Percival.

Dionne Warwick: Miracles

The Hague School
 Dutch Masters of the 17th Century

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS
 Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1
 Open daily 10 am-6 pm. April 16th-July 10th. Admission £2 & £1.
 Sponsored by Unilever

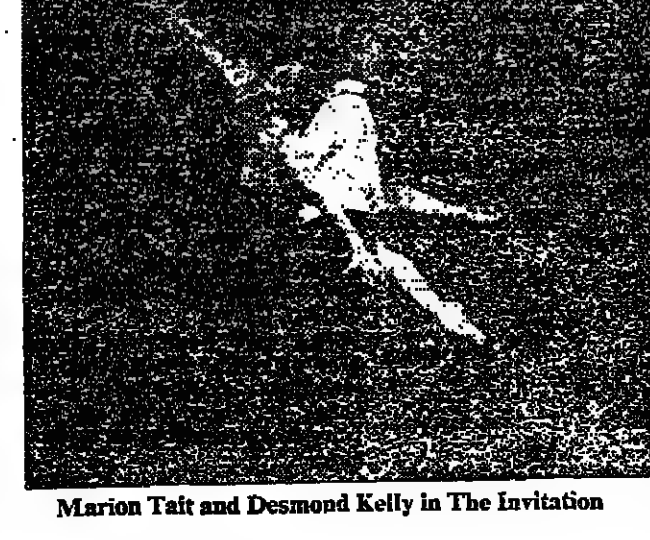
Dance

LAURA DEAN
 Sadler's Wells (278 8816) May 17-21 at 7.30pm. Composer and choreographer Laura Dean brings her dancers and musicians to London for five nights, starting Tuesday. Her use of simple, repeated elements has attracted enthusiasm in the States; she says her works make some people feel peaceful, others cry, and a few walk out. Take a risk

SADLER'S WELLS ROYAL BALLET
 Covent Garden (240 1066) After the last *Swan Lake* on Monday (with Samsonova and Ashmore), there is a triple bill (Wednesday, Friday) of Binyon's gripping *Night Moves* to Britten's

Frank Bridge variations. MacMillan's golden oldie *The Invitation* (set in the schoolroom), and Massine's popular romp *La Boutique fantasque*.

BALLET RAMBERT
 Southampton, Gosport (0703 29771) today at 8pm Bath, Royal (0225 65065) May 17-19 at 7.15 pm, May 20, 21 at 6.15 pm Varied programmes all include at least one work by the gifted Richard Alston, together with works by one or both of Rambert's other house choreographers, Christopher Bruce and Robert North, plus Marco Cunningham's *Fiddling Sires* tonight and Paul Taylor's *Alas* next Friday and Saturday.



Marion Tait and Desmond Kelly in *The Invitation*



THE BLUE AND THE GRAY: Gregory Peck makes his television debut, playing Abraham Lincoln in a three-part drama

LIZA MINNELLI: The vivacious American entertainer in an evening of song, dance and sketches, including a tribute to her father, Vincente Minnelli, with extracts from *Gigi* and *Meet Me in St Louis*. Apollo Victoria, London SW1 (828 8665). Daily at 8pm until June 5, including Sundays. No performance Mondays.

From left: Tim Brooke-Taylor, a straight role; John Watson, heading for Monaco; Liza Minnelli, in SWI

THE RENAISSANCE AT SUTTON PLACE: Prince Charles, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, opens an exhibition to celebrate the 450th anniversary of Henry VIII's visit to the

nineteenth-century shawls. 100 Portland Road, Holland Park, London W11 (221 7730). Mon-Sat 10-6pm. Free. Until June 18.

PINKERTON'S PROGRESS: Geoffrey Whitehead, Eleanor Bron and Derek Farr star in a new six-part comedy series set in a boys' public school where the staff are more concerned with creature comforts than educating their charges. Written by Charles McKeown, who also plays the

Thursday

SCIENTIFIC MEMORABILIA: Science has achieved wonderful, and nauseating, things in the last couple of hundred years and today's sale contains some reminders: a set of Weeldon amputation instruments, a silver-plated ear-trumpet, a steel-framed orthopaedic corset (circa 1800), an American protractor of circa

GREAT EXPECTATIONS: Roger Hill directs his own adaptation of Dickens, which contemporary issues of child care and abuse are highlighted. Two members of the Everyman Youth Theatre, Paul Williams and Lawrence Tierney, play Pip as a boy; Victor McGuire takes the adult role. Everyman Liverpool (051 709 4776). Opens today. Tues-Sat 8pm; matinees May 25 and 26. £4-£12.95.

POSSIBILITIES: Tim Brooks Taylor forsakes humour for his first straight acting part as a pushy estate agent in Jonathan Raban's play, which also stars Robin Ellis from *Poldark*, and Carol Royle. A

feature of the production is the use of lightweight cameras to shoot continuous scenes in a four-walled set. BBC2, 9.30-10.20pm.

Week following
May 21: FA Cup Final, Brighton v Manchester United, Wembley; Scottish Cup Final, Aberdeen v Rangers, Hampden Park.
May 22: Cycling: the Milk Race starts at Bourne Mouth.

Windsor's wooing ways: On a quiet day a Thames boat ride beckons

Judy Froshaug

discover what they would have earned at the end of the session.

are to test the pulling power of
clockwork and steam

IF

Mel Lewis

37 N-K7 ch ch K-13
28 P-B4 resigns.

Harry Golombek

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Investment and Finance

City Editor
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THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 667.7 down 0.9
FT 100 80.69 down 0.35
FT All Shares 417.91 up 0.17
Bargains: 14,045
Tring Hall USM Index 188.4
unchanged
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones
8629.51 down 24.39
Hongkong Hang Seng Index
545.56 down
3.42
New York Dow Jones Industrial
Average 1218.04 up 4.64
(last)

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5670 down 25pts
Index 83.9 down 0.1
DM 3.8325 down 0.125
FF 11.5325 unchanged
Yen 363.50 up 0.25
BOLLER
Index 121.8 up 0.3
DM 2.4435 up 62 pts
Gold \$441.25 up 62 pts
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold \$441.25
Sterling \$1.5675

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rate 10
3 month Interbank 10% - 10 1/2
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 8 1/2 - 8 3/4
3 month DM 5 1/2 - 5 3/4
3 month FF 13 1/2 - 13 3/4
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period April 8 to May 3
1983 inclusive: 10.304 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

House of Fraser 186p up 6p
Globe 85p up 6p
Shell 48p up 4p
Belfrage (Black
heath) 140p up 10p
Bunn 211p up 18p
Bunn 318p up 7p
Royal Ind 503p down 10p
BOE 189p down 7p
Bostobal 361p down 10p
Heath (CEJ) 308p down 10p
Hogg Robinson 118p down 3p
UHL 240p down 14p

£1m rise at
Percy Bilton

Percy Bilton, the property
group which last week suc-
cessfully bought off a £107m
takeover bid from Trust Securities,
has produced a £1m rise in
pre-tax profit for the year ending
December 31, 1982.

Pre-tax profits rose from
£4.68m to £5.6m while turnover
advanced from £23.6m to
£28.7m and the dividend has
been boosted from 5p net to
6.1p making a total of 9.6p
against 7.5p. Company shares
remained steady at 258p after
the announcement.

● **ILLINGWORTH MOR-**
RIS: An extension until August
5 has been given to the
Monopolies and Mergers
Commission to report on the
proposed acquisition of Illing-
worth Morris by Mr Alan Lewis
of Able.

● **FORD BOOST:** Ford is to
invest £78m at the Halewood,
Merseyside, transmission plant
for the manufacture of five-
speed gearboxes which, until
now are exclusively produced in
Bordeaux.

● **BID DELAY:** Pleasurecraft
is delaying issue of its offer
document in its £59.3m agreed
bid for Trident Television until
the Department of Trade
decides whether to refer it to the
Monopolies and Mergers
Commission.

● **CHINA DEAL:** China has
agreed to buy two British
Vosper Thornycroft Havera-
craft at a special cost of about
£1.5m for use on the Yangzi
river near Wuhan.

● **STEEL FORECAST:** Steel
consumption in Western indus-
trialized countries in 1983 is
likely to be 400 billion tonnes
6.2 per cent lower than its
earlier estimate, according to
the Brussels based International
Iron and Steel Institution.

● **BNAC CHIEF:** Mr Ahti
Kangaslahti, the governor of the
Bank of Finland, has been
relieved of his duties with
immediate effect, according to
an official announcement.

● **MONEY GROWTH:** Monetary
expansion in West Germany,
as measured by the Central
Bank money stock, slowed
down the four to seven per cent
target range. Money growth in
the first four months of 1983
was below an annual rate of 10
1/2 per cent after 11 1/2 per cent in
the first quarter.

● **JAPAN BANKRUPTCIES:**
Corporate bankruptcies in
Japan totalled 1,497 in April,
edging up 0.8 per cent from
1,485 a year earlier, according
to a private credit research
agency in Tokyo Friday. April's
rise marked the fourth straight
month of year-on-year gains,
the agency said.

WALL STREET

Stocks move ahead

New York (AP-Dow Jones) -
Stocks were broadly higher in
active trading yesterday. The
Dow Jones Industrial Average
was up about four points at
1,218, while advances were
nearly two-to-one ahead of
declines.

US Steel was up 1/4 at 24 1/2.
International Business
Machines was up 1/2 at 115 1/2. Mobil
was up 1/4 at 30 1/2. General
Electric was up 1/4 at 109 1/2.
Eastman Kodak was up 1/4 at
75 1/2. Honeywell was up 1/4 at
123 1/2. General Motors was up 1/4
at 49 1/2. Ford was up 1/4 at 26.
Chrysler was up 1/4 at 54 and
American Express was up 1/4 at
54 1/2 to 68 1/2.

Texas Instruments at 150 1/2
was down 1/4. Lockheed at
115 1/2 was up 1/4. Humana at 37 1/2
was down 1/4. Federal Express at
80 was up 1/4. Union Pacific at
57 1/2 was down 1/4. Procter and
Gamble at 57 1/2 was up 1/4 and
Digital Equipment at 114 1/2 was
up 1/4.

Mr Eldon R. Grimm senior
vice-president at Birt Wilson,
said: "The market looks firm
here. The institutions are
nibbling but they are not
rushing to buy stocks and the
leadership rotation continues."

Government securities prices
were higher after it was
announced that the producer
price index last month fell 0.1
per cent, while industrial
production rose a larger-than-
expected 2.1 per cent.

In moderate trading govern-
ment coupon securities were
firmer with short-term issues up
3/32 and coupons maturing in
three to ten years 3/32 to 6/32
higher. The when-issued 10 per
cent long bond due in 2012 was
up 1/32 at 100 4/32 bid.

Reflecting the drop in pro-
ducer prices and the stability of
federal funds at a relatively
weak 3/8 per cent, money
market rates were mostly five
base points lower. Trading was
active although there was little
retail participation.

Downward movement in the
municipal dollar bond market
was halted temporarily after the
reports that producer prices
declined, but funds were still
down about 1/8 to 3/8 point in
light trading.

Share prices

Owing to technical problems we
have been unable to publish the
most recent share and
exchange prices. Normal
coverage will resume on
Monday.

Electronics fund to be launched

By Andrew Connell

Robert Fleming & Co, the
merchant bank, is launching an
electronics investment com-
pany, Murray Electronics, on
the stock market later this
month.

The company, which has
sprung from an existing invest-
ment company, Murray Tech-
nology Investments, will special-
ize in taking substantial
minority stakes of between
£750,000 and £3m in electronics
companies which have yet to
gain a full listing.

Mr Ross Peters, an elec-
tronics industry expert and a
director of the company, said
the aim would be to guide
companies towards a full listing
within two years of making an
investment. He said that the
new company is looking for
compound growth of between
30 and 40 per cent a year within
the next two years.

Investors are given a warning
that many of the companies in
which Murray Electronics in-
vests will be exposed to the risks
of changes in technology. However,
Mr Peters said that it was
not the company's intention to
invest more than 10 per cent
of its investment fund in any
one company.

Fleming is offering 30 million
shares for sale at £1 each on
Monday morning. About two-
thirds of the shares have already
been placed with leading insti-
tutions and dealings begin on
May 25.

On Tuesday the consortium
which BP leads became the first
western group to be awarded
licences since the Chinese
invited bids for a vast swathe of
its offshore area last year.

The company, whose chair-
man, Mr Peter Walters, has
spent the last week in Peking,
is making no attempt to play
down its belief that it has won
the cream of the available
acreage, particularly in the
South China Sea.

Its four licences there cover
some 10,000 square kilometres,
and are all in relatively shallow
water lying to the south and
south west of Hongkong and the
Pearl River.

Of the acreage on offer in the
Pearl River Basin, the BP group
has about a quarter of that
which lies in 200 metres or less
of water, and none of the deeper
water areas, which are beyond
the present capabilities of
offshore drilling and production
technology.

Industry sources say that BP
is committed to drilling
between 15 and 25 wells over
the next three years, at an
estimated cost of \$10m (£6.5m)

Despite violent monsoons
and typhoons, BP says it hopes
to be able to drill all the year
round.

The BP group, which has also
been awarded a licence further
north in the Yellow Sea,
consists of BP (45 per cent),
Broken Hill Pty (20 per cent),
Petrobras (15 per cent), Petro-
Canada and Ranger Oil (both
10 per cent).

The supply base for BP's
operations will be at Canton,
although the industry has
expressed concern in the past
about China's ability to provide
adequate drilling and back-up
facilities.

About 100 BP staff are
expected to be working in China
within nine months, mostly in
Canton.

The company's geologists
say they have identified a
series of large, potentially oil-
bearing structures which could
produce fields of the size of the
2,000 million barrel Forties
field in the North Sea.

Regan confirms rejection of second Bretton Woods

IMF names de Larosiere for new term as debt problems grow

By Bailey Morris, Washington, and Michael Prest

M Jacques de Larosiere has
been reappointed to another
five-year term as managing
director of the International
Monetary Fund in a move
which had been widely
expected.

The 53-year-old Frenchman
first came to Washington in
1978 when he promoted more
flexible lending policies by the
fund in addition to longer loans
than had been traditional. In
addition, he made it quite clear
that his top priority as head of
the fund would be to promote
strong anti-inflationary policies.

In announcing his reappoint-
ment, the IMF board of
executive directors, which in-
cludes representatives from the
146 member nations, said M de
Larosiere would be named to
another five-year term when his
present one expires on June 16.

Over the last year, M de
Larosiere, who formerly served

as director of the French
Treasury, has received high
marks for his handling of the
international debt crisis.

He is widely credited with
orchestrating timely, workable
emergency rescue packages for
debt-prone Third World coun-
tries close to default and for
persuading commercial banks
to continue lending to these
countries.

The IMF is charged with the
task of making short-term loans
to countries with balance-of-
payments problems and, in this
role, imposes strict economic
conditions designed to restore
financial health to these
nations.

Mr Donald Regan, the
United States Treasury Sec-
retary, yesterday poured cold
water over the suggestion earlier
in the week by President
Mitterrand that another Bretton
Woods conference be called to



Regan: "no" to Mitterrand

reorganize the world's monetary
system.

But Mr Regan tried to
reassure financial markets an-
xious about Brazil's apparently
deteriorating circumstances. He
did not think that Brazil would
default although he admitted
that it faced a serious financial
problem.

Mr Regan said: "I think we're
Brazil is thought to be



De Larosiere five-year term

not ready for Bretton Woods
No 2 as yet. I think it's going to
require quite a bit of discussion
and quite a bit of arranging
before you would ever hold
such a conference." He believed
that an economic recovery was
needed before there could be
discussion about the currency
system.

In Washington, the American
Government said that it had
not participated in a \$150m
bridging loan which the Bank
for International Settlements,
the bankers' central bank, was
reported to have made to Chile.
A \$1,300m syndicated bank
loan is supposed to be available
to Chile from the beginning of
July.

between \$700m and \$800m
behind in debt repayments. The
country's obligations are esti-
mated to total almost
\$90,000m.

For the moment, however,
Argentina appears to be paying
interest due on its
public sector debt in March.
The central bank is expected
soon to present new proposals
for refinancing by issuing
promissory notes for \$4,600m
of private debt. This will open
the way for foreign banks to
make a \$1,500m loan.

Both the retiring chair-
man, Sir Robert Taylor,
and the incoming chair-
man, Sir Arthur "Gerry"
Norman, made it clear that
they would answer any
questions they could - but
that disclosure restrictions
limited them on what they
could say on the \$500m bid
by BTR.

That is a bit like saying:
"Apart from that, Mrs
Lincoln, how did you enjoy
the show?" The mere 80
non-employee
Tilling shareholders who attended
the meeting may have left
fortified in resolve after an
hour and a half, but they
certainly gained a sparse
increase in their knowl-
edge of the situation.

Once that was clearly
going to be the case, it
became fun. "My father
invested in Thomas Tilling
in the 1920s," said one
shareholder, "and I have
had it drummed into me to
stick with Tilling because
they will see you all right.
We all know Thomas
Tilling, but can anyone tell
me what BTR stands for?"

Managing director Sir
Patrick Meaney replied:
"It used to stand for
Birmingham Town Rubber
Company." Roars of
laughter. (Actually it was
British Town Rubber.)

The 25 per cent of
people at the meeting who
were not shareholders got
more information after the
formal proceedings by col-
laring directors.

For example, it is S.G.
Warburg rather than the
Tilling Board which wants
Tilling to deconglomerate.
Also, it is estimated that
between them, BTR and
Tilling have probably
spent getting on for half a
million pounds on press
advertising alone, for argu-
ing the case for and against
the takeover bid.

Investors' Notebook, page 12

City Comment

AGMs that produce only fun

The Thomas Tilling share-
holder who pointed out at
yesterday's annual meeting
that such gatherings were
a "waste of time" had
something of a point, in the
present context at least.

Both the retiring chair-
man, Sir Robert Taylor,
and the incoming chair-
man, Sir Arthur "Gerry"
Norman, made it clear that
they would answer any
questions they could - but
that disclosure restrictions
limited them on what they
could say on the \$500m bid
by BTR.

That is a bit like saying:
"Apart from that, Mrs
Lincoln, how did you enjoy
the show?" The mere 80
non-employee
Tilling shareholders who attended
the meeting may have left
fortified in resolve after an
hour and a half, but they
certainly gained a sparse
increase in their knowl-
edge of the situation.

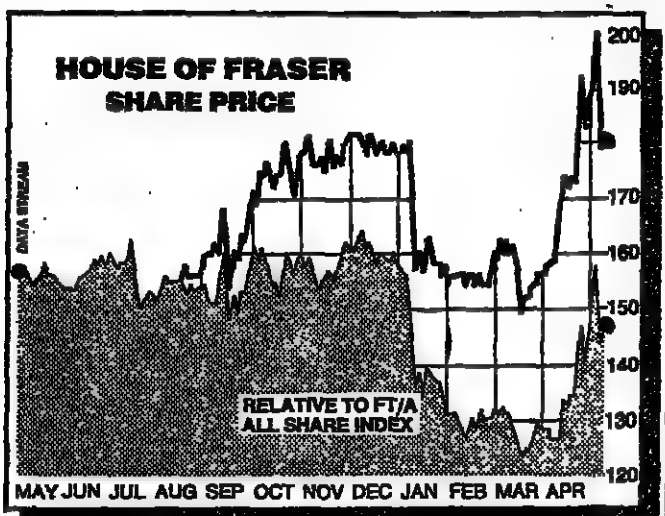
Once that was clearly
going to be the case, it
became fun. "My father
invested in Thomas Tilling
in the 1920s," said one
shareholder, "and I have
had it drummed into me to
stick with Tilling because
they will see you all right.
We all know Thomas
Tilling, but can anyone tell
me what BTR stands for?"

Managing director Sir
Patrick Meaney replied:
"It used to stand for
Birmingham Town Rubber
Company." Roars of
laughter. (Actually it was
British Town Rubber.)

The 25 per cent of
people at the meeting who
were not shareholders got
more information after the
formal proceedings by col-
laring directors.

For example, it is S.G.
Warburg rather than the
Tilling Board which wants
Tilling to deconglomerate.
Also, it is estimated that
between them, BTR and
Tilling have probably
spent getting on for half a
million pounds on press
advertising alone, for argu-
ing the case for and against
the takeover bid.

Investors' Notebook, page 12



Army & Navy to close main store

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

House of Fraser's loss-making
Army & Navy store in Victoria
Street, London - a landmark
since 1871 - is to go. But at the
same time, the newer additional
Army & Navy at its back,
in Howick Place, is to be
expanded.

About 80,000 square feet of
selling area will be lost in the
Victoria Street store, and 20,000
square feet added to the 60,000
in Howick Street.

Five hundred people are
employed in the two stores and
jobs will go. But because the
changeover could take some
time, perhaps a year, natural
wastage, early retirement and
offers of alternative employ-
ment in other House of Fraser
stores could account for much
of the job losses, says House of
Fraser.

Application is being made to
Westminster City Council, with
the permission of the landlords,
Electricity Supply Nominees,
for planning permission to
change the Victoria Street store
to offices, with shops on the
ground floor and basement.
House of Fraser has a long lease
but with five-year rent reviews.
In slimming the Army &
Navy operation at Victoria

Street, House of Fraser will be
trying to repeat the loss-cutting
operation taking place at
Barkers of Kensington. There
annual trading losses of up to
£2m should be turned round to
a profit this year, according to
Mr Bill Crossan, deputy chair-
man and managing director of
House of Fraser.

In the five years since the
Howick Place outlet was added,
the smallest annual loss at
Victoria Street was £400,000.
Last year, turnover was £19.3m.
When House of Fraser took
over Army & Navy - now a
chain of 20 stores - there was
already a commitment to open-
ing the Howick Place store.

A special problem at Victoria
Street is that Saturday trading is
comparatively light. In most
House of Fraser stores a third of
the weekly trade is done on
Saturdays but at Victoria Street,
Mr Crossan said, the proportion
is "nothing like that".

Professor Roland Smith,
House of Fraser chairman, said
yesterday: "Whilst everyone has
worked very hard in the past 18
months to reduce the store
losses, we are still nowhere near
making an acceptable return on
our investment."

Wolverhampton raises profits by 14 pc

By Our Financial Staff

Wolverhampton & Dudley
Breweries, which is bidding
£26m for Davenport Brewery
(Holdings), yesterday
announced a 14.3 per cent
increase in pretax profits to
£5.5m for the six months
ending March 31.

Mr Edwin Thompson, chair-
man, said the announcement of
the results was brought forward
by two weeks to assure share-
holders that the company was
making steady progress, despite
the recession.

Turnover was up by 9.2 per
cent to £41.6m over the six
months after strenuous efforts
by the company to seek a wider
distribution of its products

through the free trade and a
continuing programme of refur-
bishment in the group's 700 tied
houses.

The board is recommending an
increased interim dividend of
2.3p, against 1.8p at the same
stage last year, and promises a
total payment of not less than
6.75p for the year.

Wolverhampton has ex-
tended its takeover terms for
Davenport until May 25 after
winning acceptance for the
offer. These, added to other
purchases, give Wolverhampton
effective control of 34 per
cent of the Davenport share
capital.

Despite violent monsoons
and typhoons, BP says it hopes
to be able to drill all the year
round.

The BP group, which has also
been awarded a licence further
north in the Yellow Sea,
consists of BP (45 per cent),
Broken Hill Pty (20 per cent),
Petrobras (15 per cent), Petro-
Canada and Ranger Oil (both
10 per cent).

The supply base for BP's
operations will be at Canton,
although the industry has
expressed concern in the past
about China's ability to provide
adequate drilling and back-up
facilities.

About 100 BP staff are
expected to be working in China
within nine months, mostly in
Canton.

The company's geologists
say they have identified a
series of large, potentially oil-
bearing structures which could
produce fields of the size of the
2,000 million barrel Forties
field in the North Sea.

Mortgage rate warning

By Lorna Bourke

Building societies were
accused yesterday of bowing to
political considerations and
artificially holding down the
mortgage rate until after the
election.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, Shadow
Environment Secretary, said:
"It is all being carefully held
back until after the election, but
once that is safely out of the
way, homeowners' monthly
payments will go up again."

Earlier in the day, Mr
Richard Weir, secretary general
of the Building Societies
Association, confirmed that a
change in home loan rates
before the election was unlikely.

The Building Societies
Association Council is due to
meet during election week and
would normally announce any
rate changes on Friday June 10,
the day after polling.

The societies say that "it
would make no sense to change
the rate while there were so
many economic unknowns."

Societies have been under
pressure in recent months with
lending running at £1,500m a
month, requiring a cash inflow
of £700m a month.

While the board looks at the

United raises Benn stakes to £15m

By Jonathan Clare

United Newspapers has
raised the stakes in the battle for
control of Benn Brothers, the
specialist publishers, with a
revised offer which it hopes will
knock Extel, the rival bidder,
out of the running.

The new terms value Benn at
£15m and are underpinned by a
much-improved cash offer
which has been underwritten by
Samuel Montagu, the merchant
bank, and W Greenall, the
stockbroker.

The new terms are the
equivalent of 206 2/3p per Benn
share, against Extel's offer of
186p per share which itself
topped United's first offer of
149p. The new cash offer is
worth 192 2/3p, against the first
cash alternative of 143.5p -
which was so low it ceased to be
relevant to the bid.

Yesterday Mr Alan Brooker,
Extel's chairman said he was
considering what to do and
expects to make a statement
next week. Extel is at present
only offering shares with no
cash alternative.

The Extel offer, however, has
already been recommended by
the Benn board. Now Mr
Malcolm Lowe, the chairman,
is asking shareholders to wait
while the board looks at the

alternatives though he acknowl-
edges that the new United offer
is strong.

He said: "We're not out
hunting for white knights.
Shareholders are now looking at
two offers, one of which has
been revised already."

Benn's recommendation was
not just on price but also the fit
between the two groups.
United's publications divi-
sion makes £900,000 profit on
sales of £6m; Benn makes about
£1m on sales of £16m. United
believes that its national mar-
keting skills could quickly give
Benn the margins it is achiev-
ing.

It could probably squeeze
£2.5m out of Benn within two
or three years. But it is unlikely
to engage much more in the
present auction if Extel replies
with what United regards as
unrealistic terms.

So far United has support
from 14.9 per cent of the
shareholders, but most of this
represents the 13 per cent stake
held by Mr Timothy Benn,
 ousted from the board in
December. Extel, which had
talked to Benn about a bid
before the United approach, has
nearly 20 per cent.

Investors' Notebook, page 12

What happened to your £1,000 over the last 9 years?

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • edited by Sandy McLachlan

Base metals on a slow recovery trend

Base metal prices seem to be on an upward path. The modest but distinct bull market, which may have started as far back as last June, has carried copper still the main indicator of the market's health, to about £1,200 a tonne in London. Other metals, with the exception of lead, have followed suit.

But how strong is this market? Much depends, of course, on the nature of the economic recovery. So far, price increases have mainly been in anticipation rather than in response to real demand.

Nevertheless, the widespread assumption is that growth will be sufficient throughout the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development countries this year to underpin and promote prices.

On present showing the assumption appears reasonable. But that raises more substantial issues. The recovery is equally widely accepted to be less

vigorous than other upturns in the business cycle.

Prices may rise, yet in real terms they will probably stay below those of the 1960s and early 1970s and the incentive to reopen closed mines, let alone start new ones, will be slight.

This is true despite the extensive closures in the mining industry. At the end of March, for example, about 1.2 million tonnes of the Western world's total copper mine capacity of 7.8 million tonnes was closed.

About 1 million tonnes of closed capacity is in North America. But American copper prices oscillate around 80 cents a pound and it would need a real price of at least \$1 a pound before the mines looked profitable again.

It does not follow, however, that all mining companies will act equally rationally. The problem is that the industry, despite its claims to take the long view, is also tempted to respond to short-

term price movements. There are so many actors in the market today that a few are bound to be optimistic.

What is happening is that base metal pricing structures are changing. Competition, low prices and the emergence during the slump of a buyer's market for many metals has almost destroyed the old producer price mechanism.

Inco for nickel, Ammax for molybdenum, Alcan for aluminium, the European smelters for zinc - all have lost their sway over the market.

The upshot is that, whatever happens over the next six months, real metal prices during this decade are likely to be lower than during the mining industry's period of expansion in the 1960s and early 1970s.

The main beneficiaries will be futures markets, to which consumer and producer alike will turn for protection against metal price and currency fluctuations.

United Newspapers' new terms for Ben's Brothers of 8.5 for 10 rather than 9 for 10 are nearer than the City expected. United insists that dilution of earnings on these terms would be no more than 5 per cent - and even this would be quickly recouped by improving Ben's profitability over the next year.

Of more interest is the cash alternative of 197.2p, bravely underwritten by Samuel Montagu against an uncertain stock market.

The cash alternative will cause some headscratching at Exel.

Market review

Although *The Times* has been arguing that the stock market has been looking "toppy" for some time, it does appear to have over-reacted in the short term to the announcement of the general election. One of Sir Harold Wilson's

most famous quotes as prime minister was that "a week is a long time in politics," and yet the election is still a month away.

On that basis a near-30 point drop in the FT index over the week does seem overdone. If history is anything to go by the gap between the parties will narrow as the election date draws closer: a 200 seat Tory majority is not impossible - rather it is unlikely.

The market fear of such a majority is the "iron lady" Thatcher's economic policies being allowed to run riot with tougher monetary policies putting back the recent recovery in business activity.

If, as expected, the inevitable plethora of opinion polls shows a narrowing gap, this is likely to be matched by a recovery of nerves by investors.

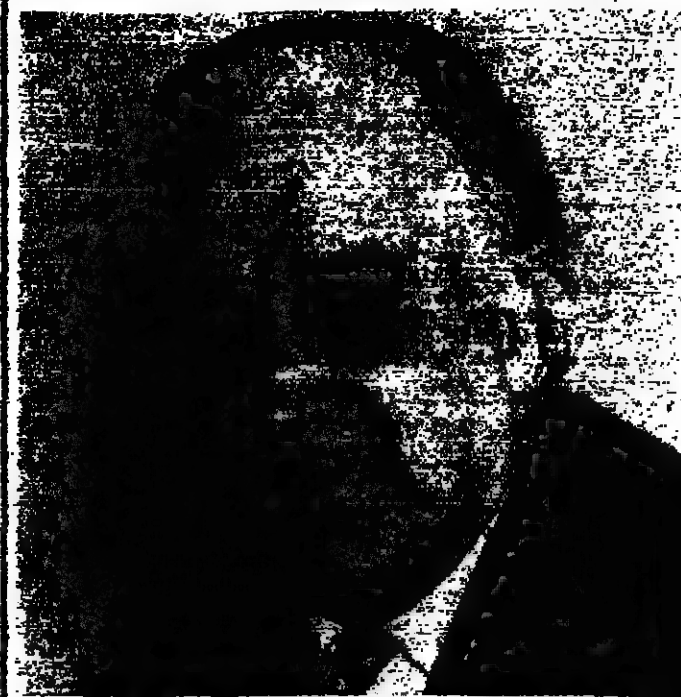
On the downside, the London market has had little contributory support from the other side of the Atlantic. It is not so much

the fact that Wall Street has retreated from last week's record level that matters but the significant falloff in trading volume.

For most of the week concern over money supply figures overshadowed the market, and the volume of shares traded fell from more than 100 million a day to as low as 83 million.

In retrospect, the place to have been investing in the last couple of months is the Australian market. While the London FT 30 share index was dropping from over 690 to under 670, the Australian all-share index was surging ahead to a 20 month high of 619.4 - a rise of more than 30 points on the week.

The Australian market is showing signs of consolidation which is hardly surprising. Wall Street too has had real issues to forge ahead much further. The London market is going to remain a false market until the election is over.

FAMILY MONEY
Minister backs disclosures but not more rules

Vaughan: against over-regulation

Dr Gerard Vaughan, minister for Consumer Affairs, should be more relieved than most by the election announcement.

It has probably headed off some awkward parliamentary rumbles about investor protection following the highly-publicized departure of Mr Deith Hunt and the bizarre revelations about his Exchange Securities & Commodities group.

The Hunt mystery has left 2,000 investors speculating as to the fate of £20m, and is the latest in a string of scandals that has shaken the investment community. What it has not shaken, apparently is the belief of Dr Vaughan in the principle of self-regulation.

Dr Vaughan, a genial psychiatrist who presides over a vast range of consumer and corporate affairs, has had much to contend with in the past year. There has been the breakdown of the Life Offices Association's commission structure, the scandal of the Singul Life offshore insurance group, bankruptcies among fringe commodity brokers, where investors again lost money and, last but certainly not least, the disappearance of Mr Hunt just weeks before the Department of Trade's new licensed dealer regulations came into effect.

Does this suggest that the benevolent bedside manner favoured by Dr Vaughan has been less than successful? Dr Vaughan himself is unmoved by calls for more legislation.

When these things happen, as in the case of Lloyd's for example, there is always a cry for more legislation. But the Securities Exchange Commission in America has run into a lot of trouble.

"There are considerable risks in over-regulation. It binds people up in rigid rules which means they can't carry on with their business. I am against that approach. I think you get further with self-regulation."

One thorny issue where he feels his policy has been vindicated is the crisis over insurance commissions. When the LOA structure disintegrated, he was formally asked to intervene.

"I refused, and told them to sort it out themselves. I spell out very clearly what would happen if they failed to put their house in order. Here would be statutory disclosure and fixed-rate commission."

As a result of this, he believes, the predicted commission war failed to materialize and the new Registry of Life Office Commissioners (ROLAC) will succeed. The consumer will be able to find out on which commission a salesman is making by selling a particular product.

Dr Vaughan feels that more is achieved by what he terms a "welter of small changes" than by draconian legislation. He is keener on information being disclosed rather than certain products being banned altogether.

So Dr Vaughan does not in principle see much wrong with letting people put money into a hole in the ground so long as they know that it is a hole in the ground.

This view, it must be said, is not shared by many in the investment community. They may not like the idea of increased regulation, but they like even less the backlash when some speculative or dubious investment organization comes to grief.

But, says Dr Vaughan, an investor must be responsible for his or her own judgment. "It's like anything else: if you go to an accredited car dealer or an ABTA member to buy a holiday, this is a guarantee in itself. The important thing is that people should know which organization has safeguards and follow recommended practices, and which do not."

This sounds fair enough, but the financial-products market is infinitely complicated and confusing for the investor. Even when the licensed dealers' rules came into force on June 1, investors will still not be getting a cast-iron guarantee.

There is no compensation fund, although some firms may have professional indemnity insurance. And how many clients will be able to make the distinction between the security rating of licensed dealers and that of a bank or a Stock Exchange firm where compensation is available.

Another flaw in the rules exposed by the Hunt saga is that licensed dealerships can be bought or sold freely, although the Department of Trade can revoke a licence if it finds grounds. Dr Vaughan is expecting his department to make more use of this power than it has in the past.

Finally, what of the Gower Report? Professor Gower's second report and his recommended draft legislation are expected this autumn. If the government wins the election, how committed would it be to see Gower reach the statute book?

"It really depends on what the recommendations are", says Dr Vaughan. "It really depends if what is proposed is practical. We can't ask for parliamentary time until we see what he comes up with."

Even with the full weight of government behind it, Professor Gower's new Prevention of Frauds Bill could take two years to become law.

Margaret Drummond

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE			
Prices in pounds per metric ton			
Silver in ounce per troy ounce			
Rubber in £/cwt per ton			
Copper			
	Y-day's	Previous	Y-day's
	Close	Close	Close
Higher grade copper	1148.50-1157.50	1148.50-1157.50	
Cash	1148.50-1157.50	1148.50-1157.50	
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FAMILY MONEY edited by Lorna Bourke

Tax discretion

Changes in the rules for discretionary trusts mean that it is possible to make considerable tax savings, say accountants, Dearden Farrow. Their new booklet *Use Your Discretion* explains the use of discretionary trusts in family financial planning.

"When the overall effect of the new tax regime is fully appreciated, it will be found that the use of discretionary trusts can confer substantial Capital Transfer Tax advantages," the accountants say.

Income from Gold

Monthly income is now obtainable from the highly competitive Cheltenham Gold account from Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society.

An annual return of 7.5 per cent net of basic rate tax is possible if the income is not withdrawn but added to the original investment.

There is no notice of withdrawal or penalties and the account operates like an ordinary share account. The minimum investment is £5,000. If the balance falls below that amount, the ordinary share rate of 6.25 per cent is paid.

Health warning

Nine out of 12 travel agents gave customers incorrect or inaccurate advice on health requirements in the country to be visited, according to a survey by *Which?* magazine.

A Holiday *Which?* Inspector visited 12 travel agents in central London for medical advice on a forthcoming holiday to Morocco and concluded that the advice he was given was "totally inadequate".

"It seems clear that there should be a tightening up of the aspect of the Association of British Travel Agents' Code of Conduct which states only that travel agents shall advise health requirements for the journey to undertake," says *Which?*

Helping handbook

From the publishers of the *Hambo Tax Guide*, generally acknowledged to be the best-kept guide to taxation, comes the latest offering, the *Allied Hambro Investment Guide*.

It covers everything from investments

in shares, unit trusts, National Savings, property, Government Securities and a host of less well known investment media.

There are sections on general investment policy, specialist advice for overseas investors, chapters on taxation and the practicalities of buying and selling securities. The guide covers virtually every possible way of investing money. The *Allied Hambro Investment Guide 1983*, edited by Michael Seyers, MA, Solicitor, price £5.95, published by Orys Longman.

Miras benefit

WHATEVER the grouches about Miras (mortgage interest relief at source) there is one group of housebuyers who will not hear a bad word said about it.

The self-employed with loans below £25,000 used to have to wait for their tax return on mortgage interest until they filed their returns - in some cases up to 18 months after the end of the tax year. Now, they get their tax relief instantly, making payments net of basic rate tax relief to the building society.

maximum investment is £2,500. Who is right, they asked? Maximum investment in 25th issue is definitely £5,000 - as stated your ground at the Post Office counter when they tell you otherwise.

Growth assured

A guaranteed growth bond paying 8.5 per cent net of basic rate tax is on offer from Capital Life Assurance. Minimum investment is £2,000 which will grow to £3,008 after five years and £4,522 after 10 years. Investors with £10,000 or more can obtain income by arranging a series of bonds maturing in successive years and the return is still 8.5 per cent net of basic rate tax. This is equivalent to a before tax return of 12.14 per cent.

Unit trust guide

Hardly a week passes without a new unit trust being launched and picking the right ones out of the total of over 500 has become an increasingly hazardous business. For those who like to take an active interest in their investments, the latest edition of the *Unit Trust Year Book*

is a must. It gives details of all management groups with track records of the individual trusts and a mass of other useful information. Investors can identify the type and aim of the trust, its principle holdings and geographical distribution. The *Unit Trust Year Book 1983*, published by Financial Times Business Publishing, price £15 (£13.50 plus £1.50 post and packing).

Offshore launch

Fund manager Framlington has launched an offshore income and growth fund investing in US equities (as well as other foreign markets) and in US and Japanese Euro-dollar convertibles.

The aim is to give investors a balance between income and growth with exposure to overseas equity markets. The estimated yield will be 4 per cent and the minimum investment is £500.

£5,000 issue

There must be times when National Savings marketing people tear their hair out over the inefficiency of the Post Office. Maximum investment in National Savings

Certificate 25th issue was increased from £2,500 to £5,000 on April 11, over a month ago. Last week's Family Money article on using National Savings Certificates to avoid the drawback of age relief prompted a flood of letters from would-be investors all of whom had been into their local Post Office to buy some more 25th issue certificates, only to be handed a leaflet which stated that

For the family

Save & Prosper is the latest insurer to launch a family capital trust for those anxious to mitigate a potential capital transfer tax (CTT) liability.

There are now about a dozen of these CTT avoidance vehicles on the market and all work on broadly similar lines. Free capital is invested in a unit-linked bond (or series of bonds) which is held within a trust. By making use of loans and the annual exemptions for CTT, the value of the money invested gradually becomes free of CTT and can be passed on to children or other relatives without incurring any tax.

In addition, the money can be returned to the original investor should the need arise.

Mortgages

Beware the small print on your endowment policy

DON'T WORRY YOURSELF - I SHALL BE THE 'LAST SURVIVOR' - EVEN IF IT KILLS ME!



Homebuyers who have recently switched to the endowment method of repaying a mortgage should check their insurance policies. If you have bought an endowment policy on a "joint-life" basis, you could have been sold the wrong policy.

Financial Consultant Towry Law reports cases of clients being sold joint-life endowment policies linked to a home loan on what is known as a "last survivor" basis, rather than a "first death" basis. This means that the insurance money is paid out only when the second partner dies - no use at all to a married couple who will want the mortgage paid off on the death of the first partner.

With thousands of homebuyers switching to the endowment method of repaying their loans, many could be affected by this "last survivor" clause.

"This is a very good example of what appears to be very bad advice being given by an unqualified intermediary," commented Mr Michael Morris, director-general of the British Insurance Brokers Association.

This is one of the reasons why we are most anxious that people get proper professional advice before switching to the insurance method of repayment, and we would encourage them to consult a qualified professional."

He recommends that anyone who has an endowment-linked home loan with the insurance policy written on a "joint-life" basis should check the policy to make sure that it pays out on the "first death".

One insurance broker reckons that the situation has come about because the building societies do not really

understand insurance. "Clients have probably obtained an insurance quote from a broker and the building society has then said that it can give a more competitive quote. By switching the cover from 'first death' to 'last survivor' the building society would be able to undercut the brokers." Not unreasonably he did not want to be named.

But are "joint-life" policies a good idea anyway? Many financial advisers believe not, pointing to the complications that can arise on divorce.

"With one in three marriages ending in divorce it makes more sense to have separate policies," says Mr John McKinstry of financial consultants Noble Lowndes. He believes that the endowment policy should be written on the life of the main breadwinner - usually the husband - with a term, or convertible term policy to cover the wife. "But it is difficult to persuade people to buy two policies when they think they need only one," he says.

On divorce the family home is often sold and a joint life policy will cause complications. It will have to be made "paid up" in which case cash already paid on it will be frozen until the maturity date 25 years ahead, or cashed in, in which case policyholders usually get a raw deal, or transferred to one or other of the partners - which can be tricky when two people are haggling about money.

All the leading building societies appear to offer "first death" policies to homebuyers wanting a joint-life endowment, but when questioned, some were not at all clear initially which they were offering.

Halifax has homebuyers swapping to endowment loans at a rate of 450 a day compared with only 90 a week this time last year. Abbey National has switched over 30,000 borrowers into insurance-linked loans - earning itself something like £6m in insurance commissions along the way.

Nationwide reports a similar level of switching with around 27,000 borrowers moving over to an endowment-linked loan. With activity in the market at this level, it is quite possible that the Towry Law clients with the wrong "last survivor" type policy are simply mistakes. But it does raise the question of what will happen to those homebuyers who have been sold the wrong kind of policy and do not have an insurance expert like Towry Law to point this out to them. It will only be when the husband or wife dies that it will become apparent that they have got the wrong kind of cover.

A registered insurance broker who made such a mistake would not doubt be sued for negligence and his professional indemnity policy would come into force, to reimburse the client and pay off the mortgage. It might be much more difficult to prove negligence against a building society which does not hold itself out to be an insurance expert.

Deposit schemes

High interest

No wonder that the banks and building societies are worried about keeping their depositors. High interest accounts are now multiplying everywhere. The unit trust managers Britannia last week announced a link-up with the discount house Carter Allen, to produce an account paying more than 10 per cent and providing a monthly income and a cheque book.

Britannia is hoping to attract about £20m in the first couple of months, and if the success of Save & Prosper's similar scheme is anything to go by which it has attracted in more than £150m since January, it will do so easily.

These schemes give high returns by pooling the funds

that come in and investing them at money market

Depositors in four of the funds, those run by Tyndall, Save & Prosper, Alden Home and Britannia, can make withdrawals by cheque.

But, as the table also indicates, those returns are not necessarily all that they seem. The problem is that there is no agreed method of quoting the rate of interest.

By law almost anyone who lends money, the building societies being the main exception, is obliged to quote the rate charged on a standard basis, so that consumers can make an informed comparison. It is time that the obligation was extended to borrowers.

THE CAPITAL GROWTH MANIFESTO

Why TSB's Selected Opportunities should get your vote this weekend

When we launched the TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trust in 1982, we knew we were taking a fresh approach to investment management.

Now, with a year behind us, we've proved it works.

In a period when the FT Actuaries All-Share Index has risen by 27%, the value of Income Units in the TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trust has risen by 32.4%.

For a trust with capital growth as its objective, this performance vindicates our unusual approach.

The imaginative alternative

From the outset, our Investment Managers took the view that, to create a unit trust with an exceptional potential for capital growth, they needed a three pronged approach to investment.

Not only would they select medium and long term growth shares, but short term prospects too.

This way our investors would get the best from each of the various shares, sectors and markets, at any given time.

The long term strategy

With a view to the future, the Managers' aim is to select young companies who look destined to achieve exceptional growth.

Often, success will take time to come through. But, prudently chosen, shares in these companies will form a solid foundation for the future.

In the last year, the trust's Managers have made investments in the Unlisted Securities Market where many of the right types of company can be found.

The medium term view

At any time, in recession or recovery, there will be some companies whose medium term prospects look good.

The secret lies in buying - and selling - the right ones at the right time.

This is where our Investment Managers excel: their current share selections reflect the fact that industrial and economic life being cyclical, success lies in holding shares whose cycle is on the upturn now, such as those in the engineering and financial sectors.

Short term tactics

Looking for the maximum capital growth, our Investment Managers believe that short term market opportunities cannot be overlooked.

The profits here - which can result from takeover situations, rights issues or new



securing our position as one of the country's leading unit trust groups.

They recommend this trust for long term capital appreciation.

Anniversary offer

The TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trust is now one year old.

As a special offer to today's investors, and at our expense, we're giving away an Anniversary Bonus of 2% more units with every purchase made by Friday, 27th May 1983.

For your guidance, offer prices on May 12th were: Accumulation Units 34.0p, Income Units 33.1p. The estimated gross yield on that date was 3.05%.

Remember, the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up. You should regard your investment as being a medium to long term one.

Time to invest now

To invest in the TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trust - and take advantage of our special Anniversary Bonus - simply complete the coupon below and return it to us, with your cheque, made payable to TSB Unit Trusts Limited.

We think you'll be glad you elected to invest in this unique unit trust and its potentially rewarding future.

THE THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

The Managers of the TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trust are TSB Unit Trusts Limited who are members of the Unit Trust Association. The Investment Managers are Central Trustees Savings Bank Limited and the Trustee is General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation plc.

Units in the Trust may be bought and sold on any business day. Their prices and yields will be quoted in the Financial Times and other leading newspapers and may also be obtained from any branch of the TSB.

The initial management charge on every purchase of units is 5%, out of which remuneration is paid to qualified intermediaries. (Rates are available on request.) A monthly management charge of 1% (plus VAT) of the value of the Trust is deducted from the Trust's income. (The Trust Deed allows for a maximum charge of 1% of 1% per month; the Managers will give unit holders at least 3 months' written notice of any change.)

Net income is paid out on May 6 and November 6 each year.

We offer favourable exchange terms to investors who already hold stocks and shares. Details are available on request.

TSB Unit Trusts Limited is a subsidiary of TSB Trust Company Limited and a member of the TSB Group.

Its registered office is at Keens House, Andover, Hampshire SP10 1PG. The company is registered in England and Wales, number 1629225.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY BONUS OF 2% more FREE UNITS
For example, if you invest £2,500 we will add a further £50 worth of units to your holding, entirely free of charge.

TSB SELECTED OPPORTUNITIES UNIT TRUST

Bonus Application Form valid only until Friday, 27th May 1983

To: Andrew Ferguson, TSB Unit Trusts Limited, Keens House, Andover, Hampshire SP10 1PG Telephone (0264) 62185.

I/We wish to invest £ (min £250) in the TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trust, at the price ruling on the day of receipt of this application.

As a general rule, Accumulation Units, with income reinvested, will be issued to investors. If you would prefer Income Units, with income paid out half-yearly, please tick here: ☐

A bonus allocation of 2% of units will be made to those investing through this offer before 27th May 1983. (BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)

Mr/Mrs/Ms/Ms (Forcestress) (Surname)

Address

Post Code Signature (s) Date

In the case of joint applications, all applicants must sign and attach their names and addresses on a separate sheet of paper.

I/We would also like details of your Share Exchange facilities. ☐

This offer is open only to investors who are 18 years of age or over. It is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

T. 14.5

Australia - Land of Opportunity?

As the western world emerges slowly from the serious effects of recession, one stockmarket has yet to show a significant rise - Australia. The major problem has centred on political uncertainty, but now that Robert Hawke is firmly established as Prime Minister, is the scene set for a major surge in the market there? And can British investors turn this situation into profit for themselves?

These are just some of the questions discussed in the latest edition of the Julian Gibbs Investment Action Report. Among others are the detailed implications of the Budget, special discounts on top performing unit trusts and where you can get the best deal on interest-only investments.

For your FREE copy (normal price £2), simply complete and return the coupon without delay.

To: Julian Gibbs Associates Limited.
A member of the Reed Stenhouse Group.
FREEPOST, London SW1W 0BR (no stamp required).
Tel: London: 01-730 8221, Aberdeen: 0224 640460, Bristol: 0272 294531, Edinburgh: 031-225 9528, Glasgow: 041-248 5070.
Leeds: 0532 506116, Manchester: 061-831 7191.
Please send me your latest Investment Action Report - and a Confidential Investment Brief.

Name

Address

County Tel. No.

Present Income £ Date of Birth Tax Rate %

Lump sum amount available for investment £ per year/month

Amount available for regular saving £

JULIAN GIBBS ASSOCIATES

TSB UNIT TRUSTS

You've always known the TSB as one of the big high street banks, but it may come as a surprise to learn that TSB Unit Trusts are one of Britain's largest unit trust groups. At present, the funds we manage total over £340 million, spread across eight unit trusts. We are also one of the most successful groups. Indeed, figures prepared by Financial Services in March 1983 showed that, among 15 leading groups, we're out-performing the average in every one of the last ten years, coming top in three of them and second in five.

TSB

FAMILY MONEY

Life cover

Protecting yourself on health questions

Breadwinners with dependants need considerable sums of life insurance if the family is to be adequately provided for. A rough rule of thumb guide is a sum assured of five times your gross earnings. A married man with wife and children earning £15,000 ought to have convertible term cover (if he cannot afford whole life) of at least £75,000.

At this sort of level you might, however, face some tough questioning on the health side. If applying for life insurance for the first time it pays to make several applications simultaneously to say three or four different life companies.

One of the nasty questions on all insurance proposal forms usually asks whether or not you have been turned down or "rated" by any other insurance company. If you have, you will no doubt be on the Life Offices Association's black list and it will be more difficult (and possibly more expensive) to get life cover.

If you apply simultaneously to three or four companies, you can honestly answer that you have not been turned down by any other insurer, and you give yourself several chances of obtaining cover without any difficulties over health.

Once you are on the Life Offices Association black list it is impossible to get yourself removed, and any insurer to whom you apply for life cover will be on notice that you have been turned down by another life office. The LOA claims that reputable insurers will still investigate and generally be prepared to give you a quote, but it is better to avoid getting on the list in the first place, if possible.

One way for those with a bad health track record to obtain cover is to take up the offer of "no medical" insurance offered by most life offices on endowments taken out in conjunction with a home loan. Most building societies are offering "no-cost, no medical requirements" cover for homebuyers switching to the endowment method of repayment and it is worth considering.

A social worker, a student, a lawyer, an architect and a teacher are putting the final touches to their renovation of an impressive Georgian listed house in Islington, London, which they hope to sell in the autumn for about £120,000.

All men in their late 20s, the five joint-owners, friends before they started on this venture, have lived in the house for about five years and its sale should bring substantial returns on their investment.

The Cross Street household is a good example of the growing number of young people who are prepared to buy, communally, large run-down properties and renovate them in order to get a first foot on the property-owning ladder. Normans, the London estate agent, sees this as a new trend in the housing market.

The attractions are obvious. Buy a large property - too big and too dilapidated for the family buyer - and you will get much more for your money than by competing at the congested bottom end of the market.

The snags are less apparent. But group ownership, even among the best of friends, brings its own problems, legal financial and social.

Despite the high value of the house, the whole project has been funded on the group's modest salaries with a series of mortgages and loans. The group found that both banks and building societies are sympathetic to group purchase if the venture seems realistic and applications are backed with extensive financial estimates and budget plans.

The hard grind of trying to raise the necessary funds showed that, while wary of the unconventional, both banks and building societies are prepared to lend on multiple ownership properties.

The Abbey National lent £15,000 to cover purchase of the initial lease, and preliminary building costs on the condition that one of the parents put up the freehold on his house as collateral.

According to the consortium, the idea was so new to the Abbey that the scheme was discussed at board level before the society could work out a policy for such proposals. Once convinced, the society soon



Working together: (From left) Billy Hinshelwood, Mike Cook and Fergus Donaldson

became cooperative and lent a further £37,000 last year to cover purchase of the freehold and renovation work.

The National Westminster Bank was not so flexible. It took six months of negotiation, according to one of the partners, to get the local branch manager to fork out £5,000 at the early stages. And this was only agreed on the understanding that a building society was also involved. The rest of the funds came from small personal loans, savings and out of income.

Although the local council provided a small grant towards the costs, developments in other areas might qualify for quite sizable grants and it is certainly worth pursuing this possibility if contemplating a similar venture.

The great advantage of renovating property is that the initial payment is usually low with the bulk of the money being spread over the time it takes to restore the property.

This Islington property cost £6,000 five years ago for a short lease with the understanding that the members of the group could eventually buy the freehold. They did so three months ago for £18,000.

The big snag was its condition. According to lawyer Mr Billy Hinshelwood, it was derelict, the roof was rotten, no electricity, no plumbing and washing meant visiting friends in order to take a bath.

Since the group has invested about £50,000 and countless hours of work to bring the house to its present standard.

As it is largely this do-it-yourself work that will boost the eventual market value of a renovated property, any communal property consortium needs to ensure that its members are committed.

The partners got round this by drawing up a trust deed putting the agreement into legal black and white to avoid bickering at a later stage.

Firstly, they undertook to live together in the house for five years. Anyone leaving the house before this period, as one did, would just get back the money he had put in - plus an extra 3 per cent payable after six months.

The agreement also outlined how the money from the sale will be split up. Mr Hinshelwood considered that this was the most important aspect of the purchase but pointed out that it was difficult to achieve a fair distribution.

While it is easy enough to tot up how much money has been contributed, it is impossible to quantify the exact work output of each partner in terms of physical work, planning, organization and all the other tasks that go into a venture of this kind.

But if one partner shirks out every weekend, while everyone else works from dawn to dusk, he should receive less money. The consortium tried without success to keep time-sheets but has now opted for a novel way of distributing the profits.

Mr Hinshelwood said that when the house was sold the first step will be to deduct the outstanding mortgages and debt to leave a net profit. Fifty per cent of the remaining sum would then be split equally, but the other 50 per cent will be divided according to how much of a contribution each feels that each other has put into the project.

The partners then plan to hold a secret ballot whereby each individual will be scored on a range from one to five according to his estimated contribution to the work. The half of the sale price will then be divided on a sliding scale

according to how many points each individual has scored.

Mr Hinshelwood said that over the years they had all formed a good idea of each other's contribution and this system of dividing the money would be as fair as any.

In retrospect, the partners advise any other group contemplating a similar project to work out in advance how much renovation work is likely to be needed and then get all the members of the consortium to commit themselves in writing to undertake a set of work over a given period.

While this partnership is an evident success, group-living for any length of time poses obvious social problems. While at Cross Street the trust deed drew up guide-lines against "anti-social" behaviour, the group members admit that they would have had no legal foot to stand on if they had really wanted to rid themselves of one of their number.

The other, and more established, method of communal buying, which is established as a significant feature of both town and country property markets, is the splitting up of large houses into individual living units.

According to estate agents Bernard Thorpe inconveniently large country houses, particularly, are selling at about 20 per cent below the expected market value.

But the company warns that although buyers in the London area are ready to live in sections of a large property, the northern market is much more traditional.

The company had found that north of Huntingdon, buyers who are on the whole unused to living in flats place great store on detached dwellings and partnerships contemplating converting houses outside the London area might find it hard to achieve a reasonable market price.

In addition, unless the conversion provides for self-contained living units with privacy and separate access, the subsequent selling price is likely to be marked down by about 15 per cent at the valuer's discretion.

Patrick Donovan

Housing

Hidden pitfalls of joint ownership

National insurance

Why pay has been hard hit

Most working women who pay the special married women's stamp will by now have noticed quite a considerable, and possibly unexpected, hole in their pay packets.

The reason is that the lower national insurance contribution they pay was increased substantially in April.

That is not a great deal of money, given that those paying the full stamp may pay more than £21 a week. The most anyone paying the lower stamp has to find is £9.05 a week.

Yet it is a relatively large rise. And the reason is that, at last, those who pay the small stamp may be able to get something in return. For this special low national insurance payment has not, in the past, allowed married women to get any state benefits when they fall sick or become unemployed.

Now, people at work who fall ill can get sick pay from their employers. This takes the place of the sickness benefit paid by the Department of Health and Social Security. Sick pay can last for up to eight weeks a year, and married women paying the small stamp can receive it in the same way as everyone else.

This is the main reason for the extra contribution, but it does not end there. The new sick pay arrangements mean an end to industrial benefit - a weekly payment which anyone injured at work could get whether they were paying national insurance contributions or not.

In its place, you can get state sickness benefit after your sick pay stops, if you are still fit. Normally, to get sickness

benefit you have to have paid a set amount in national insurance contributions, and so married women on the small stamp would not be able to get it.

However, the new arrangements mean that where the illness is caused by injury or accident at work, these women will be able to get sickness benefit without having had to pay the necessary contributions. This is quite a big step forward.

If the illness caused by the work injury continues then you can get invalidity benefit - higher amount than sickness benefit - after you have received sickness benefit for six months. Invalidity benefit, in turn, can run right up to pension age, provided that you continue to be ill as a direct result of the work injury.

None of this could have happened a month ago. Only those paying the full contributions would have been able to get either sickness or invalidity benefit. So, although as a married woman you have to pay out more each week, now at least there is the possibility of getting something worthwhile back should you suffer the misfortune of an injury at work.

If an accident at work results in some permanent disablement - from the loss of a finger to the loss of a limb, for example - then it is possible to get disablement payments on top of any other benefits from the state. These payments can now be made from 15 weeks after the accident, and not 26 weeks as was the case before April this year.

Ian McDonald

Pensions could improve

Two recent pension fund reviews confirm what many - including the Centre for Policy Studies - have been saying for some time. Many pension funds are now "overfunded" - that is, they have assets in excess of their liabilities to pay pensions, and could well afford to improve benefits for both "early leavers" and those already receiving their pension.

The review by consulting actuaries Cubie Wood went so far as to say that many employers could now afford to index-link pensions.

Yes the likelihood is that these surpluses will not in many cases be used for the benefit of scheme members, but will simply be applied to reducing the employers' contributions to the pension funds in the coming years.

Employers agree that it is simply wrong and roundabout - that is the bad years they have had to pay extra to fund pension benefits.

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FAMILY MONEY

Mortgages

Buyers pin hopes on election

Moves by the Labour Party to block the higher threshold for mortgage interest relief, due to rise from £25,000 to £30,000 this month are not likely to endear the party to the 150,000 homebuyers with mortgages over £25,000.

But the new threshold for mortgage interest relief and higher rates of tax will be implemented at least until after the election. If a Labour government is elected and repeals the Budget provisions, then taxpayers will face a large drawback of tax.

A married couple with a £30,000 home loan and joint earnings of £25,000 a year, taxed jointly, will pay tax of just under £460 as from this month under the new rate tax thresholds and higher mortgage interest ceiling come into force.

But if a Labour Government is elected and blocks these Budget concessions, though not the higher personal allowances, their monthly tax bill will rise to just over £502; an increase of £42 a month.

In addition there would be a drawback of the extra tax relief granted between April and August which would result in an underpayment of tax of £168.

Spread over the remaining eight months of the year, this drawback would increase their tax bill by a further £21 a month, raising the total tax bill from £460 to £523 - an increase of £63 a month.

On the capital taxes front, the threshold for capital gains tax exemption will rise in line with inflation from £5,000 (1982/83) to £5,300 (1983/84). But the increase in the Capital Transfer Tax, due to rise from £55,000 to £60,000 has been stopped and the increase will be in line with inflation at £58,000.

Business cars

When leasing may offer benefits on costs and planning

The attractions of leasing, as opposed to buying, cars for business have been increasingly recognized in recent years. Leasing offers a number of advantages compared with outright purchase. To start with, a business which leases its vehicles does not need to incur the capital cost of purchasing its fleet and thus retains additional funds for other uses. There is also the saving in administrative costs of purchasing and selling vehicles and paying (and controlling) running expenses.

What is more, leasing can be of assistance in forward planning. The leasing costs will be known at the outset and, assuming that the contract covers all maintenance expenditure (of which more later), the business will establish its total motoring costs in advance and the uncertainty inherent in the outright purchase of fleet cars, with their unpredictable operating costs and resale prices, is eliminated.

However, the possibility of hire purchase should not be overlooked. This offers some (but certainly not all) of the same advantages as leasing. In the leasing system, the cars are purchased from distributors or dealers by the leasing company which will retain ownership throughout the hire period. This may cover two, three or four years. The lessee pays rental monthly or quarterly in advance during the hire period. Generally speaking, the shorter the period, the higher the rental. An initial advance

The rental payments on a car retailed at £10,000 are £3,000 per annum. The amount that is tax deductible is calculated as follows:

£3,000 - £800 + 1/2 (£10,000 - £800) = £2,700

Thus the disallowance is £300.

Retail price of car

payment of one or two quarters' rental is often required. As well as fixing the hire period, the leasing contract may also specify a maximum mileage, and if so any excess will be charged at a stated rate per mile on the expiry of the contract.

Rentals are generally paid at uniform rates over the hire period, but some leasing companies offer contracts with high initial rentals reducing over the two-or-three-year period of the contract. The main object of this is to accelerate tax relief for the lessee, and the Inland Revenue may object to such arrangements if they take an extreme form.

Leasing contracts obviously differ in details, but there are one or two major distinctions that need to be noted. First, a leasing contract may be a "non-maintenance" contract where the lessee bears most or all of the running expenses or a "full-maintenance" contract where the leasing company pays running costs other than insurance, petrol and oil, and garaging. Obviously the level of rental payments will depend in part on which of these two classes the contract falls into.

Secondly, the contract may or may not allow the lessee to share in the disposal proceeds when the lessor sells the car at the end of the lease period.

Many leasing companies are prepared to negotiate a disclosed residual value at the start of the contract and to allow the lessee to take the whole or a proportion of the profit (or loss) on disposal at the end.

Contracts of this type offer some protection to lessees should the rate of inflation over the contract period prove higher than expected, but they do tend to negate one of the advantages of leasing which is that motoring costs are known at the outset.

The tax implications of car leasing mean that the leasing company will normally be able to claim capital allowances at a

rate of 25 per cent a year on the reducing balance basis. But where the car costs more than £8,000 this allowance is restricted to £2,000 a year. Then a final adjustment is made when the car is eventually sold. Since 1980 100 per cent first year allowances have not been available on cars on long-term leasing. But this will not affect the lessee whose position is a good deal more complicated.

The basic principle is that the lessee gets the rental payments (less any share of profit on sale of a car) allowed as a business expense in the year in which they relate. But there are a number of qualifications that have to be made to this general statement.

First, if the car is retailed at more than £8,000 when new, a proportion of each rental payment is disallowed for tax purposes.

Secondly, if the business is owned by a partnership or a sole trader and the car is used by a partner or by the proprietor, there is almost certain to be a disallowance for private use. In other words, if a partner used his car 60 per cent for his business and 40 per cent for private motoring, only 60 per cent of the rental payments will be allowed in his tax computation. A company which is providing a car for a director or employee does not normally have this problem.

If a business purchases its cars outright instead of leasing them, then ignoring adjustments when a car is sold it only gets writing down allowances of 25 per cent a year (restricted to £2,000 per annum if the car cost more than £8,000) with a possible disallowance for private use into the bargain.

Thus the main attraction of leasing, from the tax point of view, is that (with the exceptions already noted) expenditure is tax deductible in the year in which it is incurred rather than spread over a period.

Finally, a word about directors and employees. Their position is comparatively simple. If his employer provides him with a car which he is free to use outside working hours, a director or employee is taxed on a benefit in kind which is read off an official table. So the tax position of directors and staff need not influence the debate on ownership-versus-leasing.

Michael Koppel

Signal Life

Gilt fund investors plan legal actions

A spate of legal actions against the British Insurance Brokers Association (Biba) and several of its members is the likely outcome of a recent visit to the Department of Trade made by disillusioned Signal Life investor, Mr John Porter.

Mr Porter had invested £15,000 in Signal Life's gilt bond when the company collapsed last December, owing £6.5m. Investors with £4.5m in Signal's Gold Bond fund have been paid out by the Trustees, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, but the gilt fund had no trustee and the investors stand to lose everything.

"I saw officials at the Department of Trade and they told me that my only hope was to sue my broker," says Mr Porter who is co-ordinating efforts by other investors to recover their money. "I am not going to let this thing drop. There is a man in the north who has lost £28,000 which was his redundancy money. I get letters from old age pensioners who have lost their life savings."

The basis of investors' claims is that their brokers were negligent in recommending an investment where there was no trustee. In Mr Porter's case he claims he was told by his broker that Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was the trustee - which was not the case.

"I have made a claim to the Insurance Brokers Registration Council under their grants scheme, but they tell me they cannot pay out until I have taken my broker to court and won. This makes a mockery of going to a registered insurance broker," says Mr Porter. "I am also looking at the possibility of suing Biba. Their literature is misleading because it implies guarantees which are just not there. A lot of people go to Biba brokers because they think it is a guarantee of good advice."

Mr Michael Morris, Secretary General of Biba does not accept that the association has any responsibility to indemnify bondholders. He believes that it is up to the investor to see his broker if he thinks he has been negligent, and if the investor wins, then the broker's professional indemnity policy will pay out.

Several of the heaviest promoters of Signal Life Bonds were Biba members. And there is little doubt that successful actions against Biba members at so early a stage in Biba's development, would set back by decades the move to earn credibility for the profession.

FAMILY MONEY MARKET

Bankers

Current account - no interest paid. Deposit accounts - Barclays, Lloyds, Natwest 6% per cent, seven days notice required for withdrawals. Monthly income account Natwest 9% per cent. Fixed term deposits - £25,000 - £25,000 - 9.25 per cent, 2 and 6 months 9 per cent. Rates quoted by Barclays. Other banks may differ.

National Savings Bank

Ordinary accounts - interest 8 per cent, first £70 of interest tax-free. Investment account - 10 per cent interest paid without deduction of tax, one month's notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £200,000.

National Savings Certificates 25th issue

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National Savings Income Bond

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Local authority town hall bonds

Fixed term, fixed rate investments. Interest quoted gross (basic rate tax deducted at source reclaimable by non-taxpayers), 1 year Lambeth 9% per cent, 2-3 years Nottingham City 10% per cent, 4-5 years Knowsley 10% per cent, 7-10 years Worthing 11 per cent. Further details available from Chartered Institute of Public Finance Loans Bureau (01-630 7401, after 3 pm). See also on Prestel no 24808.

Building societies

Ordinary share accounts - 6.25 per cent. Term shares - 1 to 5 years, between 0.5 per cent and 1 per cent over the BSA recommended

ordinary share rate depending on the term. Regular savings schemes - 1.25 per cent over recommended ordinary share rate. Rates quoted above are those most commonly offered. Individual building societies may quote different rates. Interest on all accounts paid net of basic rate tax. Not reclaimable by non-taxpayers.

Finance for industry

Fixed term, fixed rate investments of between 3 and 10 years, interest paid half-yearly without deduction of tax 3-4 years, 10% per cent; 5 years, 10% per cent; 6 years, 11 per cent; 7-10 years, 11% per cent. Further information from FFI, 91 Waterloo Road, London SE1 (01-228 7822).

Finance house deposits (UDT)

Fixed term, fixed rate deposits, interest paid without deduction of tax. Five-Fifty scheme: 6 months 10% per cent, 1 year, 10 per cent; 2 years, 10% per cent.

Foreign currency deposits

Rates quoted by Rothschild's Old Court Ltd. Reserves 0481 26741. Seven days notice is required for withdrawal and no charge is made for switching currencies.

US dollar 7.99 per cent

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French Franc 11.08 per cent

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Gold has been regarded throughout history as the ultimate measure of wealth and the ultimate hedge in times of uncertainty. The price of gold has been on an upward trend almost continuously during the present century, accelerating in the past 20 years. There are of course reactions from time to time, such as the setback after heavy buying had taken the gold price up to \$850 in 1980, but these fluctuations seem to be only temporary interruptions in the long-term trend.

A well-managed portfolio of gold mining shares tends to average to outperform the metal price and offers the additional advantage of a dividend yield. The average annual gross yield is 5.1%.

M&G have proved their expertise over recent years in the management of gold funds, largely through the medium of gold mining shares. The Group acts as adviser to a specialist overseas gold fund valued at approximately £55.5 million.

It is seldom possible to judge the best time for investing in gold shares, due to their volatility, but we firmly believe that they should form a proportion of the portfolio of every serious investor.

Unit trusts are long-term investments and not suitable for money that you may need at short notice. The price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up.

Initial Offer: During the initial offer period we are increasing the number of units allocated by 1% for investments of £2,500 and above. Existing M&G Unitholders will receive this extra allocation on any investment (minimum £500).

No acknowledgements will be issued, but Certificates of subscription will be sent by the Trustee. Holders of a certificate for their units, issued by the Trustee, will receive a regular certificate for their units, issued by the Trustee. Holders of a certificate for their units, issued by the Trustee, will receive a regular certificate for their units, issued by the Trustee.

Further information: Income units and accumulation units are both available. Dispositions for income units will be made net of basic rate tax on 23rd January and 23rd August, starting with an interim distribution on 28th January 1984. Unitholders are reminded to submit their forms to increase the value of the units. Holders of Accumulation units will receive an annual tax voucher starting in August 1984. These and yields will appear only in the T1 Documents. Unitholders receive: Unitholders will receive a regular certificate for their units, issued by the Trustee. Holders of a certificate for their units, issued by the Trustee, will receive a regular certificate for their units, issued by the Trustee.

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FOOTBALL: SENTIMENT AT THE TOP AND TENSION IN THE BASEMENT

Maxwell merger has come unstuck

As Sir Norman Chester could testify, breaking the mould on football is a difficult business. Peter Ball writes. Yesterday, it was Robert Maxwell's turn to learn that truth as, to the huge relief of everyone who felt that Thames Valley Royals sounded like an ice hockey team, Thames Valley United left a bus company, the prospects of a merger between Oxford United and Reading receded into the distance.

The following announcement from the Reading chairman, Frank Walker, and the two other directors who had supported the amalgamation had resigned, thus paving the way for the leading opponent of the scheme, the former Reading player, Roger Stone, who is now a local businessman, to take over. Mr Stone has the support of the three remaining directors and is expected to be confirmed as chairman at an extraordinary meeting of shareholders which should take place later this month.

A statement issued by solicitors acting on behalf of Mr Walker and Roy Tranter, the Reading director who had taken out an injunction restraining Mr Maxwell from using his name in connection with the merger, said that Mr Maxwell had announced the resignations, and added that the shares in question will "revert to the company".

Mr Stone, understandably, was delighted yesterday, saying: "I have fought night and day over the past few weeks to coordinate the campaign to keep Reading Football Club alive, and my objective has been achieved. I can promise everybody that I will do all in my power to bring success to the town and ensure that the club of Reading share in that success."

The Reading manager, Maurice Evans, whose team face a crucial relegation match with Wrexham today, also welcomed the news. "The situation has been resolved at a perfect time. It has been very unsettling for the players," he said. "But if the first example of 'natural justice' in the Football League is not to happen immediately, it may not be long delayed. Mr Maxwell warned yesterday that the future of Oxford United now depends on the City Council finding them a new stadium. If they fail, I will give up my connections with the club and unless some fairy angel comes along it will be the end of Oxford United as a football club."

In the meantime, though, Mr Maxwell has refused to abandon all thought of a merger. "The need for the merger still exists with both Oxford and Reading operating at a deficit. The bid I made remains valid. I will not withdraw it until I am satisfied they have genuine means to save themselves from folding."

Local cash aid for Wigan

Wigan Athletic will be playing in the Football League next season. There were fears that the third division club would not survive the summer because of their financial problems, but their chairman, Freddie Pyle, has made a deal with a group of local businessmen to provide an injection of interest-free cash.

One week after Hull's near-collapse, Wigan's financial problems have been solved. The club's chairman, Freddie Pyle, has made a deal with a group of local businessmen to provide an injection of interest-free cash.

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Manchester, a City which may fall but United they just stand

By Peter Ball

On any other day one match would have stood out of this afternoon's last Football League programme of the season: the meeting of Watford and Liverpool at Vicarage Road. And even today it is not without its resonances as Liverpool attempt to give Bob Paisley a fitting send-off and Watford seek the win that could bring them runners-up position.

A defeat could still mean the prize of a UEFA Cup place knocked from Watford's grasp at the last but such a misfortune would only benefit Graham Taylor's team should Aston Villa also beat the much weakened Arsenal for whom Petrovic makes his farewell appearance at Villa Park.

Tottenham defeat a Stoke side lacking five regulars at White Hart Lane and the rejuvenated Nottingham Forest rub salt into relegated Swansea's wounds at Wembley.

Should the unlikely happen, it would be a poor reward for Taylor, whose duties with the England Youth team have prevented him from picking his team until this morning, but he will at least be consoled by the knowledge that more pressing events elsewhere will prevent today's match being regarded as another battle for the soul of English football.

Manchester United have perhaps more claim for attention, if only because of their injuries. The team which takes the field at Meadow Lane is a long way from the one they went to field at Wembley in seven days' time. Yesterday Bailey became their latest casualty, dropping out with a hamstring injury, while Stapleton faces a fitness test this

time last week. City now have the best chance of avoiding the drop after their unexpected win at Brighton. A draw will see them to safety. Luton's cause is less promising, for they have to win, a draw would only if it is coupled with Birmingham losing by four goals at Southampton.

In those circumstances Ron Saunders's team do not lose by four goals, and should they do so, it is safe to assume that blood will be spilt in the dressing room if not on the pitch.

Should Luton depart after one season back in the top flight, many people beyond Bedfordshire would be disappointed. Their approach has been commendable, Walsh, Stein and Hill have embellished an ordinary first division with



Stein ignores injury to play

morning for a rickety back.

Surprisingly the inexperienced Davies wins selection ahead of Grimes for Coppell's berth. Finally, Cunningham, who failed a fitness test yesterday, will not play in the way it is being called for yet another romantic Wembley tale.

Today, however, even United have to take second place as their game at Nottingham is overshadowed by the events at neighbouring Derby and Leicester, also by that at Maine Road, where the meeting of Manchester City and Luton will decide which team accompanies Brighton and Swansea into the second division.

Unlikely as it looked this time last week, City now have

the best chance of avoiding the drop after their unexpected win at Brighton. A draw will see them to safety. Luton's cause is less promising, for they have to win, a draw would only if it is coupled with Birmingham losing by four goals at Southampton.

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Should Luton depart after one season back in the top flight, many people beyond Bedfordshire would be disappointed. Their approach has been commendable, Walsh, Stein and Hill have embellished an ordinary first division with

their skills, but at the risk of being accused of treason it has to be said that good teams do not lose 5-1 at home to Everton as they did a week ago, and that all the attacking skill in the world does not make you a good team if you do not defend responsibly, as Arsenal also demonstrated last summer. As a testimony to the importance of the occasion, Carr, Reeves, Bond and Stein will all ignore injuries to play, and Moss, who has cracked ribs, will take a fitness test this morning.

If the real tension in the first division is concentrated at the bottom, in the second division it affects both ends equally. At the top, matters are clearer. At Leicester defeat Burnley, whose interest is equally pressing, they will be promoted. Should Leicester fall, then Fulham could earn a reprieve from paying the penalty for their recent erratic form by winning or, should Leicester lose, by drawing at Derby.

On paper Leicester should make it, but they will again be without their dangerous forward Lineker, although Lynx returns. Burnley, with a game in hand, could still avoid the drop, and their defeat of the champions Queens Park Rangers will have put them back in the top flight. Another of the eight teams with real cause for fear of relegation, have recalled Gemmell, Hooks and Burns in whose absence the team have lost their last two games, for the visit of Fulham.

Wins for Burnley and Derby would increase the pressure on Middlesbrough and Chelsea who meet at Stamford Bridge, and on Crystal Palace, who journey to Sheffield Wednesday knowing that their last match, against Burnley next Tuesday, could well decide their fate.

Steve Foster's High Court appeal against a £44,000 fine imposed by the Football Association for his role in the FA Cup Final, is certain to be heard on Monday.

Mr Justice Vinelott yesterday issued a plea to the Football Association to put hearing back to Wednesday to allow more time to prepare evidence.

He said, "It is obviously a case of public interest and it is clearly in the public interest that the hearing should be postponed for a considerable period of time."

Foster, Brighton's 24-year-old captain, is seeking an injunction to stop the FA implementing his ban, which followed when he accumulated 31 points against Arsenal.

Mr Justice Vinelott said, "It is clearly in the public interest that the hearing should be postponed for a considerable period of time."

He added that the judge would be able to satisfy both sides and if he failed, there would be the possibility of an appearance before the Court of Appeal on the morning of the match next Saturday.

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Old firm face surprise takeover

By Hugh Taylor

The unbelievable has happened. As one of the greatest weeks in the history of Scottish football ends today with an exciting climax to the Premier League championship, the old firm Rangers and Celtic, who have monopolized the country's major prizes for almost a century, find they have been put in the shade.

The implausible truth, that one era has ended and another begun, has been brought home to the legions of followers of Rangers and Celtic not only by the fact that it was Aberdeen who topped Second Division international prestige by their triumph in the European Cup Winners' Cup final, but by the shock of realizing that the old firm could not even win the Scottish Cup, the most significant trophy in the game of the day.

That distinction goes to the local derby between Dundee and Dundee United at Dens Park, which is the most significant match not only of the afternoon but of the season since the clubs are still in contention for the title.

Celtic - and triumphant Aberdeen - can only wait in the wings. United, Aberdeen's partners in the new Northern supremacy, are firm favourites to take the title for the first time, only a few yards up the street from their own ground.

The way United, a team with as good a blend and now so confident as Aberdeen, have been playing recently seems little chance of their losing the title for the first time, only a few yards up the street from their own ground.

By now, United must be all too aware of the mood of the most successful title-contender of all, Bob Paisley. The Liverpool manager is a man of few words, but his words are of great value.

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Lomond decision at eleventh hour

By Hugh Taylor

This year promotion to townism in a classic race has proved an invitation to disaster and it was nearly in the hands of the old firm when the decision was made to send Vincent O'Brien's Ballydoyle stable warning of a setback to the ante-post favourite, Lomond.

It appears that an examination of his hooves after he had done his morning exercise revealed an abscess on one of his hind feet. This necessitated veterinary treatment and while O'Brien was waiting the outcome he took the precaution of making a second Guinness declaration.

There is every hope, however, that Lomond will pull out second morning and thus be able to bid for Guinness double, accomplished only once before by Right Task fourteen years ago. If there should be any doubt about his soundness he would start at home and Glenside would become Pat Eddery's mount.

Should all be well with Lomond, Glenside would be an absentee leaving a maximum of ten starters competing for a first prize of almost £10,000.

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RACING: NEWBURY FEATURE THE LOCKING STAKES

Way looks clear for Valiyar

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Being downgraded to a clear beating of Montekia on Group 3 event does not appear to have seriously affected the Locking Stakes which has the Noalcoholic as well. Recently making of being a fascinating race at Newbury today. It is disappointing that John Sturges decided not to run Kuwait before the Noalcoholic but it is a pity that the heavy ground as it would have enabled the current champion to compare with his elders. However, I expect Valiyar to provide Henry Cecil with his third victory in this race in four years. Having trained Kris and Belmont Bay to fulfil his expectations, Cecil knows precisely the sort of horse that is required to deliver the goods. We know much less about Valiyar because he has only been seen once at Leicester since he arrived from France to be trained in this country.

He won his Leicester race by five lengths and did enough to suggest that his chance of also scoring in a race of this nature should be the most serious consideration. Furthermore, George Robinson, our Newmarket Correspondent, reports that Valiyar looks the likely winner as the colt has been going so well in all his gallops. As he has never won a pattern race Valiyar receives a useful allowance from those who have been penalised for winning Group 3 or Group 2 races since 1981, which could easily mean the difference between victory and defeat.

Commodore Blake, a variable mudrack if ever there was one, scored in hock-deep ground at Saint Cloud and Rome last autumn. He has the



Henry Cecil and Lester Piggott chasing another Locking Stakes victory

Pusey Street (2.30); Miramar Reef (3.30) and Danseur de Corde (4.30). However if one abides strictly by the form book Pusey Street should not be a return to Me on their Salisbury training.

Racing took place at Newbury yesterday but only by the skin of its teeth. Following overnight rain and periodic heavy storms during the morning the stewards had to look at the course twice before finally giving the programme the go-ahead.

In the circumstances it is impossible to predict that the result of the Sir Charles Clere Memorial Stakes will have a bearing on the Oaks because conditions underfoot could be so vastly different at Epsom on June 4. However, if the rain does not relent in time and the going is still soft then Sir Skilful will certainly be a name on everyone's short-list. Yesterday she gave the runner-up, Sun

General Concorde to fly high again

By Michael Seely

General Concorde can continue Richard Hannam's fine run of success in the XYZ Handicap at Newmarket this afternoon. This is always a hard race to win. Last year, for example, Crossways was only carrying 9st 4lb when winning it for Harry Wragg. General Concorde carries a penalty, but Richard Hannam's three-year-old won in good style at Salisbury last Saturday and is clearly on the upgrade. So too did Equanad show himself to be an improving type when beating the subsequent Newmarket winner, Super Loch at Haydock, Daboud and Moot, Mariner are others to be considered, but General Concorde still looks the one to be on.

At Newmarket Bold Secret could represent the day's best wager in the Holsten Diat Pils Handicap. At the Craven meeting Gavin Fritchard-Gordon's three-year-old created a surprise when beating the strongly fancied Conrad Hilton by six lengths in a main party. However, there was not the semblance of a fluke about that result as Bold Secret recorded the fastest time of the day. Cosman Hilton has since dropped the value of that form with a victory at Sandown and a good effort behind Alwar at Newbury yesterday.

Did Agin will certainly be a live danger. At the Guinness meeting this consistent colt showed that the had trained on in an uncertain fashion

Mercer in top form

Thunder, lightning and rain made life difficult for horses and riders in the morning but Mercer was anything but bookmaker and scattering punters but there was no stopping the 2-1 favourite Rizla Blue and Joe Mercer in the Dutch Stakes, when pace-making Altrazky faced up against the bushes. Mercer completed a treble when Guy Harwood's Captain Singleton won the Ashley Stakes.



Olympic choice: Stenmark and Wenzel must now decide

Stenmark pressure to give up licence

Sydney (Reuters) - The champion skier, Ingemar Stenmark, of Sweden, and Hansi Wenzel, of Liechtenstein, must conform to a new sponsorship ruling in order to qualify for next year's Olympics.

At the International Ski Federation (FIS) congress, delegates from 51 nations decided to stop issuing "B" licences which are held only by Stenmark and Wenzel, the men's and women's giant and special slalom gold medal winners at the 1980 Winter Olympics.

The licenses allow the holders to receive direct sponsorship rather than on a pooled basis from their national federations. FIS spokesman, Larry Riggins, said "It is up to them. They can keep them if they wish, but unless they hand them in, they will not qualify for next year's Olympics in Sarajevo."

Stenmark, who lives in Monte Carlo, is estimated to earn over \$1 million from commercial companies. The congress also voted to stage World Alpine and Nordic Championships every four years, starting in 1985. The Italian resort of Bormio was awarded the 1985 World Alpine

Championships. A decision on the 1987 venue and the sites of the 1985 and 1987 Nordic Championships will be taken today.

A combined cross-country and ski-jumping event will be added to the annual Nordic World Cup to offer a new challenge to skiers who excel at both these diverse skills. The World Cup super giant slalom, introduced on an experimental basis last season to add more speed to this highly-technical branch of skiing, will be adopted permanently.

But there will be no further changes in the World Cup format until after the next FIS congress in Vancouver in 1985. The World Cup committee chairman, announced that events would be staged in Australia for the first time in 1986 and he hoped these would also be held that year in New Zealand and Chile.

Lang said FIS sponsors had already been secured for two races in Australia's east, midway between Sydney and Melbourne. The move is part of the sport's aim to achieve a year-round programme.

ATHLETICS

Coe on the right road back

By Pat Butcher

Sebastian Coe maintains his tradition of opening the outdoor track season with the Yorkshire championships in the 1,500 metres at Cheltenham tomorrow. The Olympic champion insists that nothing spectacular should be expected from him specially in view of the atrocious weather that has been assailing sports fixtures throughout the country for the past two weeks.

However, what an athlete of Coe's calibre calls a "gentle try-out" is likely to be fairly spectacular by most other criteria, including the performance of his likely opponents. In last year's corresponding race, the triple world record holder won by a length of the straight in 3 min 31.2.

Shortly after that victory, Coe incurred a stress fracture which caused him to miss several weeks' training, and ultimately contributed to his defeat in the European 800 metres championship in Athens last September. As the holder of an outstanding world record for the distance, Coe's frustration at missing another important title has hardened his resolve to annex the 800 metres gold medal in the first world athletics championships this August in Helsinki.

Coe has admitted to his best winter training for three years and a world best indoor time of 1min 44.9sec for 800 metres at Coxford in mid-March was testimony. There have been no setbacks for him since and winning tomorrow should be no great problem. His main incentive is having a best and final on the same afternoon. In Athens the debilitating effect of heat, final and final on successive days when less than fully fit was Coe's undoing.

The next stages in Coe's build-up to peak fitness for Helsinki will be another traditional domestic fixture at the tough-tough Colleges VAA in one month's time, followed by the first European permit meeting in Paris on June 24, when he will be paid legal participation money for the first time.

Coe's young Yorkshire international team colleague Peter Elliott is moving down from his customary 800 metres event to the 400 metres at Cheltenham. After an impressive winter tour to Australia and New Zealand where he defeated John Walker and Steve Scott in several races, Elliott is endeavouring to increase his speed in order to bridge the gap between his best of 1min 45.1sec and the world record of 1min 41.73sec of his illustrious colleague.

Another world best time which has now been confirmed is Joan Bennett's 2hr 22min 43sec for the Boston Marathon. Contrary to reports, Loughborough College, usually reliable sources that the course was almost 300 metres short.

BOXING

Robert Lee to the rescue

New York (NYT) - Everybody was to reform boxing these days. In the wake of the ghastly trial of last autumn - when Duk Koo Kim was killed, Alexis Arguello was punched to death, and Tex Cobb served as a punching bag on national television - there are now more reformers than boxers. And greatly needed, every one.

There are currently two boxing bills in Congress and one in the New York State Legislature, all of them seeking to reform boxing, instead of banning it. Meanwhile, the previously minuscule United States Boxing Association has added an International to its name and decided to offer hope to the disenchanted and the disenfranchised, according to its president, Robert Lee.

But the biggest call for reform has come from Bob Arum, the promoter, who in the distant past of a week or two ago might have been seen as being part of the problem rather than part of the solution. In a burst of independence, and alleging corruption, Mr Arum has broken with his old contracts in the World Boxing Association and has future with that reform group, the USA International.

guy who's been in bed with these thieves, and now he's calling for reform." Arum said yesterday. "But my rationalization is that I didn't see a lot of corruption until they tried to run me off."

The path to righteousness is north following by anybody who believes in the survival of the sweetest of the shuffling step and the slurring tongue.

Mr Arum has made some vigorous charges about payoffs in recent weeks, since it became apparent that his rival, Don King, had extended his power from the World Boxing Council to the WBA, leaving him nowhere to go but on the path to reform.

The brave new world of boxing will begin on May 27 in Providence, R.I. when Marvin Hagler meets Wilfred Scypion. Hagler is the middleweight champion of both the WBA and the WBC, but this contest will be sanctioned by neither. Instead, it will be sanctioned by the shining knights of the USBA International.

USBA International according to Robert Lee. Its president had also been commissioner of the New Jersey Athletic Commission, is an association of 32 state boxing commissions.

Newbury

Draw no advantage.
Tote double 3.0, 4.0, 2.0, 3.0, 3.0, 4.0.

(Television) (BBC1) 2.0, 2.0, 3.0 and 3.30 races.

2.0 TOTE SPRING FESTIVAL STAKES (2-y-o Fills: £2,886: 5f) (10 runners)

103	018	BOLVA	(G) (D) Gifford) Mrs C Reaney 6-4	P Liggott 4
104	019	ABERDEEN	(M) (H) Gifford) G Bannister 6-4	R House 5
105	020	DELICIOUS	(M) (H) Gifford) G Bannister 6-4	R House 5
106	021	DOLLAR DREAMER	(F) (N) Gifford) G Bannister 6-4	R House 5
107	022	DELICIOUS	(M) (H) Gifford) G Bannister 6-4	R House 5
108	023	DELICIOUS	(M) (H) Gifford) G Bannister 6-4	R House 5
109	024	DELICIOUS	(M) (H) Gifford) G Bannister 6-4	R House 5
110	025	DELICIOUS	(M) (H) Gifford) G Bannister 6-4	R House 5
111	026	DELICIOUS	(M) (H) Gifford) G Bannister 6-4	R House 5
112	027	DELICIOUS	(M) (H) Gifford) G Bannister 6-4	R House 5
113	028	DELICIOUS	(M) (H) Gifford) G Bannister 6-4	R House 5
114	029	DELICIOUS	(M) (H) Gifford) G Bannister 6-4	R House 5
115	030	DELICIOUS	(M) (H) Gifford) G Bannister 6-4	R House 5
116	031	DELICIOUS	(M) (H) Gifford) G Bannister 6-4	R House 5
117	032	DELICIOUS	(M) (H) Gifford) G Bannister 6-4	R House 5
118	033	DELICIOUS	(M) (H) Gifford) G Bannister 6-4	R House 5

5-2 Reflection, 4-4 De Bourdon, 5-2 Ridge The Times, 7-5 Lacy, 10-1 Lacy, 10-1 Lacy, 10-1 Lacy.

2.30 CAGE DRIED FRUIT HANDICAP (2-y-o Fills: £2,886: 5f) (10 runners)

2.30	022323	CAPED PITCH HANDICAP (24,932.61)			
3-6-4	022323	MA'S PALACE (M) (H) S. Shakin House 3m 50yd M. Netherby M. Bannister 6-4		R House 5	
202	022324	MILK HEART (M) (Shakin Holding) 4 Lewis 6-6-0		F Warden 5	
203	0-2-122	PURSE STREET (M) (Widney) J Bosley 5-6-0		F Warden 5	
204	340004	GAMBLERS DREAM (M) (Widney) D Lewis 6-6-0		W Netherby 4	
205	00002	SHOOTING STAR (M) (Widney) J Bosley 5-6-0		W Netherby 4	
206	21010-4	SHOOTING STAR (M) (Widney) J Bosley 5-6-0		W Netherby 4	
207	32040-0	SHOOTING STAR (M) (Widney) J Bosley 5-6-0		W Netherby 4	
208	00000-0	SHOOTING STAR (M) (Widney) J Bosley 5-6-0		W Netherby 4	
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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the polymer on the gelation time of the polymer solution. The concentration of the polymer was 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834

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